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A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE:

K

ORIGINALLY COMPOSED FOR THE
COLLEGE-SCHOOL, AT GLOUCESTER:

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN THE EDITOR'S DESIGN
TO REJECT WHAT, IN THE MOST IMPROVED EDITIONS OF
CAMDEN, IS REDUNDANT: TO SUPPLY WHAT
IS DEFICIENT: TO REDUCE TO ORDER
WHAT IS INTRICATE AND
CONFUSED:

AND TO CONSIGN TO

AN APPENDIX

WHAT IS NOT REQUISITE TO BE GOT BY HEART.

THE THIRD EDITION, IMPROVED.

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P R E F A C E.



AMONG the various Introductions to the Greek Language, neither presented to the Public, and the Editions of which are undoubtedly being few, one of the most distinguished by its general Appropriation, they are not free from gross Instances of Redundancy, Deficiency, and imperfect Arrangement. To accommodate the Public with a Grammar constructed for the most Part, on the Plan of these, but exempt from their Imperfections, has been the Design of the Editor of the following Sheets: Whether he has succeeded

P R E F A C E.

AMONG the various Introductions to the Greek Language hitherto presented to the Public, *Ward's* and the *Eton* Editions of CAMBDEN have undoubtedly obtained the Preference; there being few reputable Seminaries of Education in which one or the other of them is not in Use: but, although distinguished by this general Approbation, they are not free from gross Instances of *Redundancy*, *Deficiency*, and *indistinct Arrangement*. To accommodate the Public with a Grammar constructed, for the most Part, on the Plan of these, but exempt from their Imperfections, has been the Design of the Editor of the following Sheets: Whether he has succeeded in

the Attempt, is a Question submitted with much Deference to the Decision of those, whom Experience In the Art of Teaching has qualified to determine. The Parts, on which most Pains have been bestowed, are, the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives, the Rules of Augment, and of Formation of Tenses, and particularly those of Syntax and Prosody; in all which if essential Improvement be not discernible, much Labour has certainly been thrown away. The Grammar is written in English, because, at their Entrance upon the Greek Rudiments, Boys have generally acquired but a slender Knowledge of Latin. That Time, therefore, which has been usually wasted to investigate the Meaning of Latin Rules, may be now employed in the Attainment and immediate Application of such as will be no sooner read than comprehended.

Of Redundancy in the Grammars above-mentioned the Observations respecting Dialect and Figure introduced among the Declensions

declensions and Conjugations is a striking Instance; for, if Knowledge be best attained by gradual Advances, the Tables of the latter ought to have been exhibited in their simple Forms; the Learner otherwise admits into his Idea of each Declension and Conjugation the Dialect and Figure as essential Parts — the View becomes too enlarged for his clear Comprehension, and his Attention is distracted by the confused Assemblage of this Variety of Objects. — It should be considered also that, in the Greek Books first read at School, Figure and Dialect occur but seldom. — The Fourth Conjugation, according to those Grammars, consists of Verbs in $\sigma\omega$, $\tau\omega$, and $\zeta\omega$. Those in $\sigma\omega$ and $\tau\omega$, in the Future and Perfect Tenses, have the Characteristics of the Second Conjugation; those in $\zeta\omega$, with all Verbs of the Sixth, have the Characteristics of the Third. Till the Discrimination of Greek Conjugations shall result from something more decisive than the Characteristics of these Tenses, the Six ought in all Reason to be reduced to Four. This would be attended with a proportional Reduction of the

the Rules of their Formation. The Objection, that some Verbs in $\xi\omega$, and in $\sigma\sigma\omega$ or $\pi\pi\omega$, have the Future and Perfect Characteristics of each other reciprocally, may be obviated by annexing a Note to the Rules of their Formation. It is surprising that a Plan so rational and so obvious, recommended also by the Authority of so great a Name as *Busby*, should not have been long since adopted.

— The Tables of Cognata Tempora were multiplied without Cause: Their Use is to exhibit in one View the Terminations of the Tenses in all the Moods; but, since these are the same in all the Conjugations, one Example is sufficient — more must create Perplexity.

— Verbs in μ have only the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist, for their peculiar Tenses; all the rest belong to their respective Primitives: To crowd their Tables with Tenses, whose Formation had been given in its proper Place, was not only useless but obstructive; it could serve only to puzzle and perplex the Learner. $\text{ἴημι, ἰήμι, ἰσῆμι, κείμαι,}$ and $\phi\eta\mu$, are regular in their Conjugations, the Present Tense Subjunctive of the last excepted.

excepted. Their Conformity to the general Example rendered all Notice of them of course superfluous. — The Correspondence of the Greek and Latin Languages, as far as it extends, afforded a happy Opportunity of abbreviating the Greek Syntax.

Of *Deficiency* the following Instances may afford a Specimen. Of the Six Terminations of Adjectives declined like ἀγαθός Two only are given; and under Adjectives of Three Terminations Five Modes of Variation peculiar to Participles are omitted; which, to prevent Confusion, ought indisputably to have been pointed out; nor has Notice been taken of them in any other Place. But the most material Deficiency appears in the Rules of Syntax, in which very little has been contributed to the Elucidation of Greek Construction, and in the Government of Prepositions, in which their various Senses have been too much disregarded.

To give Instances of *indistinct Arrangement* were to transcribe considerable Parts of those

those Grammars; viz. the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives, the Rules of Augment, and of Formation of Tenses, particularly of Verbs Contract, which differ from other Verbs in ω Pure in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only: These Tenses alone ought to have been exhibited in the Table, and the Rules for the Formation of the rest reduced to those of Barytonous Verbs in ω Pure.



GREEK LETTERS are Twenty-four (a).

Figure.	Name.	Power.
A α	Ἀλφα Alpha	a
B β β	Βητα Beta	b
Γ γ γ	Γαμμα Gamma	g
Δ δ	Δελτα Delta	d
E ε	Ἐψιλον Epsilon	e short
Z ζ ζ	Ζητα Zeta	z
H η	Ἡτα Eta	e long
Θ θ θ	Θητα Theta	th
I ι	Ἰωτα Iota	i
K κ	Καππα Kappa	k c
Λ λ	Λαμβδα Lambda	l
M μ	Μυ Mu	m
N ν	Νυ Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Ξι Xi	x
O ο	Ὀμικρον Omicron	o short
Π π π	Πι Pi	p
P ρ ρ	Ῥω Rho	r
Σ σ σ	Σιγμα Sigma	f
T τ τ	Ταυ Tau	t
Υ υ	Ὑψιλον Upsilon	u
Φ φ	Φι Phi	ph
X χ	Χι Chi	ch
Ψ ψ	Ψι Psi	pf
Ω ω	Ὠμεγα Omega	o long

(a) This and the succeeding Italic Letters refer to the Appendix.

B

Letters

Letters consist of Vowels and Consonants.

V O W E L S are Seven :

α , ϵ , η , ι , \omicron , υ , ω .

Long - - - η , ω .

Short - - - ϵ , \omicron .

Doubtful - - - α , ι , υ .

Mutable (δ) - - α , ϵ , \omicron .

Immutable - - η , ι , υ , ω .

Prepositive (ϵ) - α , ϵ , η , \omicron , ω .

Subjunctive - - ι , υ .

DIPHTHONGS.

Proper - - $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$, $\epsilon\omega$.

Improper - α , η , ω , $\eta\upsilon$, γ , $\omega\upsilon$.

Mutable (δ) $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$.

Immutable - $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon$.

(e) CONSONANTS consist of

Mutes - $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{smooth } \pi, \kappa, \tau; \\ \text{middle } \beta, \gamma, \delta; \\ \text{rough } \phi, \chi, \theta; \end{array} \right.$

Semivowels $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{double } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi\text{---or } \delta\sigma, \\ \xi\text{---or } \kappa\sigma, \gamma\sigma, \chi\sigma, \\ \psi\text{---or } \pi\sigma, \beta\sigma, \phi\sigma; \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Liquids } \lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho; \end{array} \right.$

and the Letter σ .

BREATHINGS.

BREATHINGS.

Smooth, or
mild ['] } used before all Words beginning
Rough, or } with a Vowel or Diphthong.
aspirate ['] }

Words beginning with *υ* or *ρ* have always the rough Breathing. When *ρ* is doubled, the former has the smooth Breathing, as *εῤῥῶρον*.

A smooth Mute before an aspirated Vowel is changed into the corresponding rough one.

PARTS OF SPEECH (*f*).

Article,		Participle,
Noun,		Adverb,
Pronoun,		Conjunction,
Verb,		Preposition.

NUMBERS.

Singular, Dual, Plural.

CASES.

Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative,
Vocative.

GENDERS.

Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

ARTICLE (g).

ὁ, ἡ, το, *bic, bæc, boc*; thus declined:

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. ὁ, ἡ, το,			N. A. τῷ, τᾷ, τῷ,			N. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ,		
G. τῆ, τῆς, τῆ,			G. D. τοῖν, ταιν, τοῖν.			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,		
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,						D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,		
A. τόν, τήν, τό.						A. τῆς, τᾶς, τὰ.		

DECLENSIONS are Ten:

Five of Simple and Five of Contracted
Nouns (b).

FIRST DECLENSION of the SIMPLES.

Two Terminations, *ας* and *ης* (i);
Masculine Gender.

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
N. ὁ ταμι-ας,			N. A. V. τῷ ταμι-α,			N. οἱ ταμι-αι,		
G. τῆ ταμι-ε, (k)			G. D. τοῖν ταμι-αιν.			G. τῶν ταμι-ων,		
D. τῷ ταμι-α,						D. τοῖς ταμι-αῖς,		
A. τόν ταμι-αν,						A. τῆς ταμι-ας,		
V. ὦ ταμι-α.						V. ὦ ταμι-αι.		

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
N. ὁ τελων-ης,			N. A. V. τῷ τελων-α,			N. οἱ τελων-αι,		
G. τῆ τελων-ε,			G. D. τοῖν τελων-αιν.			G. τῶν τελων-ων,		
D. τῷ τελων-η,						D. τοῖς τελων-αῖς,		
A. τόν τελων-ην,						A. τῆς τελων-ας,		
V. ὦ τελων-η. *						V. ὦ τελων-αι.		

* National Denominations in *ης*,
Poetical Nouns in *πης*,
All Nouns in *της* (l),
Compounds of *πωλῶ, μετρῶ, τριβῶ*,
Also *λαγνης, Μεναιχμης, Πυραιχμης*, } make the Vocative
in *α*.

Nouns in *γης* make it in *α* or *η*.

Some

Some Words of this Declension are contracted ; as,

Sing.	Dual,	Sing.	Dual,
N. Ἑρμ-εας, ης.	&c.	N. Ἀπειλλ-εης, ης.	&c.
G. Ἑρμ-εϋ, υ.		G. Ἀπειλλ-εϋ, υ.	
D. Ἑρμ-εα, η.		D. Ἀπειλλ-εη, η.	
A. Ἑρμ-εαν, ην.		A. Ἀπειλλ-εην, ην.	
V. Ἑρμ-εα, η.		V. Ἀπειλλ-εη, η.	

SECOND DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, α and η; Feminine Gender.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ μυσ-α,	N. A. V. τα μυσ-α,	N. αἱ μυσ-αι,
G. τῆς μυσ-ης,		G. τῶν μυσ-ων,
D. τῇ μυσ-ῇ,	G. D. ταῖν μυσ-αῖν.	D. ταῖς μυσ-αῖς,
A. τὴν μυσ-αν,		A. τὰς μυσ-ας,
V. ὦ μυσ-α.		V. ὦ μυσ-αι.

Sing. N. ἡ φιλι-α,
G. τῆς φιλι-ας,*
D. τῇ φιλι-ᾷ. — In the rest like μυσ-α.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τιμ-η,	N. A. V. τα τιμ-α,	N. αἱ τιμ-αι,
G. τῆς τιμ-ης,		G. τῶν τιμ-ων,
D. τῇ τιμ-ῇ,	G. D. ταῖν τιμ-αῖν.	D. ταῖς τιμ-αῖς,
A. τὴν τιμ-ην,		A. τὰς τιμ-ας,
V. ὦ τιμ-η.		V. ὦ τιμ-αι.

* Nouns, ending in δα, θα, ρα, α pure, and ᾱ contracted, as Ναυσικᾶ, Αθηνᾶ, μνᾶ, ἐρᾶ from ἐρεα, make the Genitive in ας, and the Dative in α. A Vowel is called *pure*, when immediately following a Vowel or Diphthong, with which it is not *mixed* or united in sound.

Θικλα, Μελχα, Ρακηλα, have the same form (m).

Some

Some Nouns of this Declension contract

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha\alpha \\ \epsilon\alpha \end{array} \right\} \text{into } \tilde{\alpha}.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\alpha \\ \epsilon\eta \\ \omicron\eta \end{array} \right\} \text{into } \tilde{\eta} (n).$$

Sing.
 N. $\mu\nu\text{-}\alpha\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$.
 G. $\mu\nu\text{-}\alpha\alpha\varsigma$, $\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$.
 D. $\mu\nu\text{-}\alpha\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$.
 A. $\mu\nu\text{-}\alpha\alpha\nu$, $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$.
 V. $\mu\nu\text{-}\alpha\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$, &c.

Sing.
 N. $\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\ \epsilon\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$.
 G. $\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, $\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$.
 D. $\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$.
 A. $\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\nu$, $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$.
 V. $\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$, &c.

Sing.
 N. $\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu\tilde{\iota}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$, $\tilde{\eta}$.
 G. $\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu\tilde{\iota}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$.
 D. $\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu\tilde{\iota}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$, $\tilde{\eta}$.
 A. $\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu\tilde{\iota}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\nu$, $\tilde{\eta}\nu$.
 V. $\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu\tilde{\iota}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$, $\tilde{\eta}$.

Sing.
 N. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\text{-}\epsilon\eta$, $\tilde{\eta}$.
 G. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\text{-}\epsilon\eta\varsigma$, $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$.
 D. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\text{-}\epsilon\eta$, $\tilde{\eta}$.
 A. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\text{-}\epsilon\eta\nu$, $\tilde{\eta}\nu$.
 V. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\text{-}\epsilon\eta$, $\tilde{\eta}$.

Sing.
 N. $\alpha\pi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\eta$, $\tilde{\eta}$.
 G. $\alpha\pi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\eta\varsigma$, $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$.
 D. $\alpha\pi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\eta$, $\tilde{\eta}$.
 A. $\alpha\pi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\eta\nu$, $\tilde{\eta}\nu$.
 V. $\alpha\pi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\eta$, $\tilde{\eta}$.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Two Termination. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omicron\varsigma, \text{ Masculine, Feminine, and} \\ \text{Common Gender.} \\ \omicron\nu, \text{ Neuter.} \end{array} \right.$

Sing.
 N. $\omicron\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$,
 G. $\tau\epsilon\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omicron$,
 D. $\tau\omega\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omega$,
 A. $\tau\omicron\nu\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$,
 V. $\acute{\omega}\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\epsilon\ (\omicron)$.

Dual.
 N. A. V. $\tau\omega\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omega$,
 N. D. $\tau\omicron\iota\nu\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omicron\iota\nu$.

Plural.
 N. $\omicron\iota\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omicron\iota$,
 G. $\tau\omega\nu\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omega\nu$,
 D. $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omicron\iota\varsigma$,
 A. $\tau\epsilon\varsigma\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$,
 V. $\acute{\omega}\ \lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omicron\iota$.

Sing.
 N. $\tau\omicron\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$,
 G. $\tau\epsilon\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron$,
 D. $\tau\omega\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omega$,
 A. $\tau\omicron\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$,
 V. $\acute{\omega}\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$.

Dual.
 N. A. V. $\tau\omega\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omega$,
 G. D. $\tau\omicron\iota\nu\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota\nu$.

Plural.
 N. $\tau\alpha\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\alpha$,
 G. $\tau\omega\nu\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omega\nu$,
 D. $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota\varsigma$,
 A. $\tau\alpha\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\alpha$,
 V. $\acute{\omega}\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\alpha$.

Nouns

Nouns of this Declension contract

οος and εος } into { ῥς.
οον and εον } { ῥν.

οοϛ.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ν-οος, ῥς.		N. οἱ ν-οοι, οῖ.
G. τῆ ν-ου, ῶ.	N. A. V. τῶ ν-ου, ῶ.	G. τῶν ν-οων, ῶν.
D. τῷ ν-ου, ῶ.		D. τοῖς ν-οοις, οῖς.
A. τὸν ν-οον, ῥν.	G. D. τοῖν ν-οοιν, οῖν.	A. τοὺς ν-οους, ῥς.
V. ὦ ν-οε, ῥ.		V. ὦ ν-οει, οῖ.

So its Compounds εὐνοος, ἀνοος, &c. Also ῥοος, πλοος, χνοος, χροος, with their Compounds

καταῤῥοος,	διαπλοος,	ἀχνοος,	λιπαροχροος,
καλλιῤῥοος,	ἐπιπλοος,	ἐγχνοος,	ψαφαροχροος,
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

To the contracted of this Form may Ἰησας be referred, differing in the Dative only, which ends in ϛ: and (with more Propriety than to the Triptots) Diminutives in ῦς; as, Διονῦς, Καμῦς, Κλαυσῦς.

Sing.	Sing.
N. Ἰησ-ῥς,	N. Διον-ῦς,
G. Ἰησ-ῥ,	G. Διον ῦ (ρ),
D. Ἰησ-ῥ,	D. Διον-ῦ,
A. Ἰησ-ῥν,	A. Διον-ῦν,
V. Ἰησ-ῥ.	V. Διον-ῦ.

εος.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἀδελφιδ-εος, ῥς.		N. ἀδελφιδ-εας, ῥ.
G. ἀδελφιδ-εω, ῶ.	N. A. V. ἀδελφιδ-εω, ῶ.	G. ἀδελφιδ-εων, ῶν.
D. ἀδελφιδ-εω, ῶ.		D. ἀδελφιδ-εοις, οῖς.
A. ἀδελφιδ-εον, ῥν.	G. D. ἀδελφιδ-εοιν, οῖν.	A. ἀδελφιδ-εας, ῥς.
V. ἀδελφιδ-εε, ῥ.		V. ἀδελφιδ-εοι, οῖ.

οον.

οον.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. χρυσ-οον, ὤν.	N. A. V.	N. χρυσ-οα, ᾶ.
G. χρυσ-ου, ὤ.	χρυσ-οῶ, ᾶ.	G. χρυσ-οων, ὤν.
D. χρυσ-οω, ὤ.	G. D.	D. χρυσ-οοις, οῖς.
A. χρυσ-οον, ὤν.	χρυσ-οοίη, οῖν.	A. χρυσ-οα, ᾶ.
V. χρυσ-οον, ὤν.		V. χρυσ-οα, ᾶ.

εον.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ος-εον, ἔν.	N. A. V.	N. ος-εα, ᾶ.
G. ος-εω, ἔ.	ος-εῶ, ᾶ.	G. ος-εων, ἔν.
D. ος-εω, ἔ.	G. D.	D. ος-εοις, οῖς.
A. ος-εον, ἔν.	ος-εοίη, οῖν.	A. ος-εα, ᾶ.
V. ος-εον, ἔν.		V. ος-εα, ᾶ.

N. B. The Compounds of νοος and ῥοος are not contracted in the Nominative and Accusative, and but seldom in the Genitive Plural; as, εὐνοα, καλὶρῥοα, not εὐνᾶ, καλὶρῥᾶ. G. εὐνοων, seldom ευνῶν.

Σαος is contracted in three Cases only; i. e. the Nominative Singular, and the Accusative Singular and Plural, in the following Manner :

Sing.	Plural.
N. ὁ σαος, σῶς.	A. { τῆς σαος, } σῶς.
A. { τον } σαον, σῶν.	A. { τας σαας, } σᾶ.
το	τα σαα, σᾶ.

FOURTH DECLENSION (*q*).

Two Terminations. { *ως*, Masculine, Feminine, and
Common Gender*;
 ων, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λεως,	N. A. V. τῷ λεῷ,	N. οἱ λεῶν,
G. τῆ λεῷ,	G. D. τοῖν λεῶν.	G. τῶν λεῶν,
D. τῷ λεῷ,		D. τοῖς λεῶσι,
A. τοῖ λεῶν,		A. τῆς λεῶς,
V. ὦ λεῶς.		V. ὦ λεῶν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ εὐγεῶν,	N. A. V. τῷ εὐγεῶν,	N. τὰ εὐγεῶν,
G. τῆ εὐγεῶν,	G. D. τοῖν εὐγεῶν.	G. τῶν εὐγεῶν,
D. τῷ εὐγεῶν,		D. τοῖς εὐγεῶσι,
A. τὸ εὐγεῶν,		A. τὰ εὐγεῶν,
V. ὦ εὐγεῶν.		V. ὦ εὐγεῶν.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Eight Terminations. { *α*, *ι*, *υ*, Neuter Gender;
 ν, *ρ*, *σ*, *ξ*, *ψ*, all Genders (*r*).

This Declension increases in the Genitive Case.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σῶμα,	N. A. V. τῷ σῶματι,	N. τὰ σῶματα,
G. τῆ σῶματος,	G. D. τοῖν σῶματιν.	G. τῶν σῶματων,
D. τῷ σῶματι,		D. τοῖς σῶμασι,
A. τὸ σῶμα,		A. τὰ σῶματα,
V. ὦ σῶμα.		V. ὦ σῶματα.

* *Χεῶς*, of this Declension, is of the Neuter Gender, but *τὸ χεῖρ* is also read.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ τίταν,	N. A. V. τῷ τίτανι,	N. οἱ τίτῆνες,
G. τοῦ τίτῆνος,	G. D. τῶν τίτῆνων.	G. τῶν τίτῆνων,
D. τῷ τίτανι,		D. τοῖς τίτασι,
A. τὸν τίτῆνα,		A. τοὺς τίτῆνας,
V. ὁ τίταν.		V. οἱ τίτῆνες.

Many Words of this Declension ending
in in

ων, εαρ, αας, αῖς,
ηεις, οεις, are
contracted in
every Case; as,

ις, εις, αυς, υς, υς, and Com-
paratives in ων, are con-
tracted in particular Ca-
ses; as,

Sing.
N. κεν-ων, ων.
G. κεν-ωνος, ωνος. &c.

Sing.	Plural.
N. ἐρις.	N. ἐρ-ιδες, } εις.
G. ἐριδος.	A. ἐρ-ιδας,
	V. ἐρ-ιθες,

Sing.
N. ἔαρ, ἥρ.
G. ἔαρος, ἥρος. &c.

Sing.	Plural.
N. κλεις.	N. κλ-ειδες, } εις.
G. κλειδος.	A. κλ-ειδας,
	V. κλ-ειθες,

Sing.
N. λαας, λᾱς.
G. λααος, λαος. &c.

Sing.	Plural.
N. ναυς.	N. ν-αες, } αυς.
G. ναος.	A. ν-αας,
	V. ν-αες,

Sing.
N. δαῖς, δας.
G. δαῖδος, δαδος. &c.

Sing.	Plural.
N. βολις.	N. βολ-υες, } υς.
G. βολιδος.	A. βολ-υας,
	V. βολ-υες,

Sing.
N. τιμ-ηεις, ης.
G. τιμ-ηενος, ηνιος. &c.

Sing.	Plural.
N. βως.	N. β-οες, } υς.
G. βοος.	A. β-οας,
	V. β-οες,

Sing.
N. πλᾱκ-οεις, υς.
G. πλᾱκ-οενος, ενιος. &c.

Sing.	Plural.
N. μειζων.	N. μειζ-οες, οεις, } υς.
G. μειζονος.	A. μειζ-οας, οας,
A. μειζ-ονα, οα, ω.	V. μειζ-οες, οες,

Θυγατηρ,

Θυγατήρ, ἀνὴρ, and Δημήτηρ, are syncopated in every imparisyllabic Case except the Dative Plural*, ἀνὴρ inserting δ because ν never immediately precedes ρ; πατήρ, μητήρ, and γαστήρ, throughout the Dual, but in the Genitive and Dative only of the Singular, and the Nominative and Vocative only of the Plural, to distinguish them from παῖρα, μηῖρα, and γαστήρα, of the Second of the Simples.

Examples.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. θυγατ-ηρ.		N. θυγατ-εις, εις.
G. θυγατ-ερος, ρος.	N.A.V. θυγατ-ει, ει.	G. θυγατ-εων, ων.
D. θυγατ-ει, ει.		D. θυγατ-εασι.
A. θυγατ-εα, εα.	G.D. θυγατ-εοιν, εοιν.	A. θυγατ-εας, εας.
V. θυγατ-ερ.		V. θυγατ-εις, εις.
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἀν-ηρ.		N. ἀν-εις, εις.
G. ἀν-ερος, ερος.	N.A.V. ἀν-ει, ει.	G. ἀν-εων, εων.
D. ἀν-ει, ει.		D. ἀν-εασι.
A. ἀν-εα, εα.	G.D. ἀν-εοιν, εοιν.	A. ἀν-εας, εας.
V. ἀν-ερ.		V. ἀν-εις, εις.
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. πατ-ηρ.		N. πατ-εις, εις.
G. πατ-ερος, ρος.	N.A.V. πατ-ει, ει.	G. πατ-εων.
D. πατ-ει, ει.		D. πατ-εασι.
A. πατ-εα.	G.D. πατ-εοιν, εοιν.	A. πατ-εας.
V. πατ-ερ.		V. πατ-εις, εις.

* See the Formation of this Case in the following Page, Rule III.

Γασηρ differs from *πατηρ* and *μητηρ* by making the Dative Plural *γασηρσι*.

R U L E S.

I. The *Accusative* Singular of this Declension ends in *α*.

II. The *Vocative* is like the Nominative.

To this Rule Participles admit of no Exception.

III. The *Dative Plural* is formed,

1. In Words ending in *ξ*, *ψ*, or, after a Diphthong, *σ*, from the Nominative Singular, by adding *ι*: as, *φλοξ*, *φλοξι*; *γυψ*, *γυψι*; *κλεις*, *κλεισι*.

κτεις, *κτεσι*,

ῥς, *ῥσι*,

πς, *ποσι*,

βς, *βοσι*, Poetice,

} are excepted.

2. In others, from the Dative Singular, by inserting *σ* before *ι**: as, *ὄφι*, *ὄφισι*; *ῥητορι*, *ῥητορσι*. *δ*, *θ*, *ν*, *τ*, preceding *ι* in the Singular are rejected: as, *λαμπαδι*,

* *Χειρ* has always *χειρσι*, from the Poetic Singular *χειρι*.

λαμπασι;

λαμπρασι; αλλαγη, αλλαξι. After this
 Rejection, if ~~o~~ the Penultima,
 υ is assumed to form a Diphthong: as,
 λεοντι, λευσι.

3. Syncopated Nouns in ηρ, ερος, form it in
 ασι; as, πατηρ, πατρασι, except γασηρ,
 γασηρσι. Also, ἄσηρ, not syncopated,
 makes ἄσρασι; ἄρην, ἄρνος, ἄρνασι; υἱς,
 υἱασι.

EXCEPTIONS.

In the *Accusative Singular*.

- I. Nouns in ις, υς, αυς, υς*, declined pure, Δις
 excepted, change the σ of the Nominative
 into ν, and one Word in ας; as,

N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.
ἄφ-ις,	ιός,	ιν.	γραυς,	γραος,	γραυν.
βοῖς-υς,	υός,	υν.	βυς,	βοος,	βυν.

N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.
λα-ας,	λα-αος,	λα-αν;	contracted	λας,	λαος, λαν.

- II. Many † in ις ‡ and υς, declined impure, and

* Most of these, among the Poets, end in α: as, βοτρυα, ὄξια,
 νια, νηα, βοα.

† By Observers of Accents called Barytons or Gravitons.

‡ Χαρις, favour, χαρις; Χαρις, the Grace, Χαριτα.

one in εις, also the Compounds of πρς, have both Terminations; as,

N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.
ἐρ-ις,	-ιδος,	{ -ιδα, -ιν.	κορ-υς,	-υθος,	{ -υθα, -υν.
κλ-εις,	-ειδος,	{ -ειδα, -ειν.	οιδιπ-υς,	-οδος,	{ -οδα, -υν.

In the *Vocative*.

I. From the Genitives of ας, αν|ος* ; εις, εν|ος† ; ων, ον|ος ; τος is rejected to form the Vocative.

II. From the Genitives of ας, ανος ; ην, ενος‡ ; ηρ, ερος § ; ων, ονος || ; ωρ, ορος ; it is formed by rejecting ος.

III. Σωτερ, Ἀπολλων, Ποσειδων, in the Vocative, are Exceptions to ηρ, ηρος ; ων, ωνος ;

* Some of this Class, by Observers of Accents called Oxytons or Acutitons, follow the Rule; as Voc. ιμας. From Proper Names the Poets cast off ν ; as, Ἀια, Θοα, Καλχια, whom the Latins imitate; as, ô Palla, Virg.

† These have another Vocative rejecting the σ of the Nominative by Exception IV. as, χαριεν and χαριει.

‡ Ποιμην conforms to the Rule.

§ Πιη follows the Rule.

|| Hence κυον, Vocative of κυων, whose other Cases are synco-
pated from the obsolete κυονος, κυωνι, κυωνα.

whose

whose Vocatives conform to the general Rule. But σωτηρ is sometimes found.

IV. σ of the Nominative is cast off in,

1. Many * Nouns declined pure and impure in ις and υς, except Σαλαμιν, ἐλπις, χλαμυς.

2. All Monosyllables and Adjectives in υς.

3. All Nouns in ευς and υς, except πρς † and ὀδς, which conform to the Rule.

4. Adjectives and Substantives in εις, ἐνις.

5. κλεις makes κλεις and κλει; and παις, παι.

V. ης, of the First of the Contracts, makes ες.

VI. ως and ω, οος, of the Fourth of the Contracts, make it in οι, like the contracted Dative.

* Called, by the Observers of Accents, Barytons or Gravitons.

† Yet its Compounds fall under this Exception; as, Vocative οἰδιπρ, χαλκοπρ.

FIRST

(s) FIRST DECLENSION of CONTRACTS.

Three Terminations. { ης, Masculine, Feminine, and
Common Gender ;
ες, } Neuter.
ος, }

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τριη-ης.		N. αἱ τριη-εις, εις.
G. τῆς τριη-εος, ες.	N.A.V. τα τριη-εε, η.	G. τῶν τριη-εων, ων.
D. τῇ τριη-εῖ, ει.		D. ταῖς τριη-εσι.
A. τῇ τριη-εα, η.	G.D. ταὶν τριη-εοιν, οιν.	A. τας τριη-εας, εις.
V. ὡ τριη-εες.		V. ὡ τριη-εες, εις.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ τειχ-ος.		N. τὰ τειχ-εα, η.
G. τοῦ τειχ-εος, ες.	N.A.V. τῶ τειχ-εε, η.	G. τῶν τειχ-εων, ων.
D. τῷ τειχ-εῖ, ει.		D. τοῖς τειχ-εσι.
A. τῷ τειχ-ος.	G.D. τοῖν τειχ-εοιν, οιν.	A. τὰ τειχ-εα, η.
V. ὡ τειχ-ος.		V. ὡ τειχ-εα, η.

Nouns compounded of κλεος, as Ἡρακλεης, Ἑτεοκλεης, have a double Contraction, one in the Nominative, and two in the other Cases.

1st Contraction.

2d Contraction.

N. Ἡρακλ-ιης,
G. Ἡρακλ-εος, ες,
D. Ἡρακλ-εῖ, ει,
A. Ἡρακλ-εα, η,
V. Ἡρακλ-εες, εις,

ης.

εος, ες.

εῖ, ει.

εα, η.

εες.

SECOND

SECOND DECLENSION (τ).

Two Terminations, { ες, Masculine, Feminine, and
Common Gender;
ι, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ὄφ-ις,	N. A. V. τῷ ὄφ-ις,	N. οἱ ὄφ-ιες, ἱς,
G. τοῦ ὄφ-ιος,	G. D. τοῖς ὄφ-ιοις.	G. τῶν ὄφ-ίων,
D. τῷ ὄφ-ιϊ, ἱ,		D. τοῖς ὄφ-ιοις,
A. τὸν ὄφ-ιν,		A. τοὺς ὄφ-ιας, ἱς,
V. ὦ ὄφ-ι.		V. ὦ ὄφ-ιες, ἱς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σιγῆ-ι,	N. A. V. τῷ σιγῆ-ις,	N. τὰ σιγῆ-ια, ἱ,
G. τοῦ σιγῆ-ιος,	G. D. τοῖς σιγῆ-ιοις.	G. τῶν σιγῆ-ίων,
D. τῷ σιγῆ-ιϊ, ἱ,		D. τοῖς σιγῆ-ιοις,
A. τὸν σιγῆ-ιν,		A. τὰ σιγῆ-ιας, ἱς,
V. ὦ σιγῆ-ι.		V. ὦ σιγῆ-ιας, ἱς.

THIRD DECLENSION (υ).

Three Terminations, { ες, Masculine;
υς, Masculine and Feminine;
ι, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ βασιλ-εϋς,	N. A. V. τῷ βασιλ-εϋς, ῆς,	N. οἱ βασιλ-εϋς, εἶς,
G. τοῦ βασιλ-εϋος,	G. D. τοῖς βασιλ-εϋοις.	G. τῶν βασιλ-εϋων,
D. τῷ βασιλ-εϋι, εἶ,		D. τοῖς βασιλ-εϋοις,
A. τὸν βασιλ-εϋα,		A. τοὺς βασιλ-εϋας, εἶς,
V. ὦ βασιλ-εϋ.		V. ὦ βασιλ-εϋς, εἶς.

D

Sing.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πελεκ-υς,	N.A.V. τῷ πελεκ-ει, ῆ,	N. οἱ πελεκ-εις, εἶς,
G. τῆ πελεκ-εος,		G. τῶν πελεκ-ειῶν,
D. τῷ πελεκ-εῖ, εἷ,	G. D. τοῖν πελεκ-εοῖν.	D. τοῖς πελεκ-εσι,
A. τοῦ πελεκ-υ,		A. τῆς πελεκ-εας, εἷς,
V. ὦ πελεκ-υ.		V. ὦ πελεκ-εις, εἷς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἄγ-υ,	N.A.V. τῷ ἄγ-ει, ῆ,	N. τὰ ἄγ-εια, ῆ,
G. τῆ ἄγ-εος,		G. τῶν ἄγ-ειῶν,
D. τῷ ἄγ-εῖ, εἷ,	G. D. τοῖν ἄγ-εοῖν.	D. τοῖς ἄγ-εσι,
A. τοῦ ἄγ-υ,		A. τὰ ἄγ-εια, ῆ,
V. ὦ ἄγ-υ.		V. ὦ ἄγ-εια, ῆ.

FOURTH DECLENSION (υ).

Two Terminations, { ὡς, } Feminine Gender.
ω,

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ φειδ-ω,	N. A. V. τα φειδ-ω,	N. αἱ φειδ-οι,
G. τῆς φειδ-οος, ῥς,		G. τῶν φειδ-ων,
D. τῇ φειδ-οῖ, οῖ,	G. D. ταιν φειδ-οῖν.	D. ταις φειδ-οις,
A. τὴν φειδ-οα, ῶ,		A. τας φειδ-υς,
V. ὦ φειδ-οι.		V. ὦ φειδ-οι.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Two Termini- { ας pure, } Neuter Gender.
nations, { ρας,

Singulariter.

N. τὸ κερας.		
G. τῆ κεραῖος,	by Syncope κεραος,	by Crasis κερῶς.
D. τῷ κεραῖι,	κεραῖ,	κερᾶ.
A. τὸ κερας.		
V. ὦ κερας.		

Dualiter.

Dualiter.

N. A. V. τῇ κεφαλῇ, by Syncope κεραῖ, by Crasis κερά.
 G. D. τοῖν κεφαλοῖν, κεραοῖν, κεράων.

Pluraliter.

N. τὰ κεφάλια, κεράα, κερά.
 G. τῶν κεφάλων, κεράων, κεράων.
 D. τοῖς κεράσι, κεράα, κερά.
 A. τὰ κεφάλια, κεράα, κερά.
 V. ὡ κεράια, κεράα, κερά.

A D J E C T I V E S.

Adjectives of Three Terminations are formed in

ων, ὄσα, ον,	} after the 2d and 5th of the Simples.
ας, ἄσα, αν,	
εις, ἐσσα, εν,	
* { ης, ἥσσα, ην,	
{ ὄς, ὄσσα, ον,	
ος, η, ον,	} after the 2d and 3d of the Simples.
υς, εια, υ,	
	} after the 2d of the Simples and 3d of the Contracts.

* These Two Terminations are contracted from ηεις, ἥσσα, ην; and οεις, ὀσσα, οιν.

Examples.

ων.

Sing.

- N. ἰκ-ων, ὤσα, ον.
 G. ἰκ-οντος, ὤσης, οντος.
 D. ἰκ-οντι, ὤσῃ, οντι.
 A. ἰκ-οντα, ὤσαν, ον.
 V. ἰκ-ων*, ὤσα, ον.

Dual.

- N.A.V. ἰκ-οντε, ὤσα, οντε.
 G.D. ἰκ-οντοιν, ὤσαν, οντοιν.

Plural.

- N. ἰκ-οντες, ὤσαι, οντα.
 G. ἰκ-οντων, ὤσων, οντων.
 D. ἰκ-ουσι, ὤσαις, ονσι.
 A. ἰκ-οντας, ὤσας, οντα.
 V. ἰκ-οντες, ὤσαι, οντα.

εις.

Sing.

- N. χαρι-εις, ἑσσα, εν.
 G. χαρι-ειτος, ἑσσης, ειτος.
 D. χαρι-εισι, ἑσση, εισι.
 A. χαρι-ειτα, ἑσσαν, εν.
 V. { χαρι-ενδε } ἑσσα, εν.
 { χαρι-ει, } ἑσσαι, εν.

Dual.

- N.A.V. χαρι-ειτε, ἑσσα, ειτε.
 G.D. χαρι-ειτοιν, ἑσσαν, ειτοιν.

Plural.

- N. χαρι-ειτες, ἑσσαι, ειτα.
 G. χαρι-ειτων, ἑσσων, ειτων.
 D. χαρι-εισι, ἑσσαις, εισι.
 A. χαρι-ειτας, ἑσσας, ειτα.
 V. χαρι-εντες, ἑσσαι, ειτα.

ας.

Sing.

- N. π-ας, ασα, αν.
 G. π-αντος, ασης, αντος.
 D. π-αντι, αση, αντι.
 A. π-αντα, ασαν, αν.
 V. π-ας, ασα, αν.

Dual.

- N.A.V. π-αντε, ασα, αντε.
 G.D. π-αντοιν, ασαν, αντοιν.

Plural.

- N. π-αντες, ασαι, αντα.
 G. π-αντων, ασων, αντων.
 D. π-ασι, ασαις, ασι.
 A. π-αντας, ασας, αντα.
 V. π-αντες, ασαι, αντα.

ης.

Sing.

- N. τιμ-ης, ἥσσα, ἦν.
 G. τιμ-ηιτος, ἥσσης, ἦντος.
 D. τιμ-ηισι, ἥσση, ἦνσι.
 A. τιμ-ηιτα, ἥσσαν, ἦν.
 V. { † τιμ-ῆνδε } ἥσσα, ἦν.
 { τιμ-ῆ, } ἥσαι, ἦν.

Dual.

- N.A.V. τιμ-ηιτε, ἥσσα, ἦντε.
 G.D. τιμ-ηιτοιν, ἥσσαν, ἦντοιν.

Plural.

- N. τιμ-ηιτες, ἥσαι, ἦντα.
 G. τιμ-ηιτων, ἥσων, ἦντων.
 D. τιμ-ῆσι, ἥσαις, ἦνσι.
 A. τιμ-ηιτας, ἥσας, ἦντα.
 V. τιμ-ῆτες, ἥσαι, ἦντα.

* This Word and ἰκων follow the Analogy of the 5th Declension by making the Vocative in *ων*, and not in *οι* according to the Rules of Exception. After this Form the Participles of the Present, 1st Future, and 2d Aorist Active, are declined.

† Τιμηεις has in the Vocative Case *τιμηει* and *τιμηει* by Exceptions I. and IV. to the general Rule of the Vocative in the Fifth Declension of the Simples, whence we have *τιμηῖν* and *τιμηῖ* in the contracted Form.

υς. Sing.		
N.	πλακ-υς,	ἕσσα, ἕν.
G.	πλακ-ῦντος,	ἕσσος, ἕντος.
D.	πλακ-ῦντι,	ἕσση, ἕντι.
A.	πλακ-ῦντα,	ἕσσαν, ἕν.
V.	{ *πλακ-ῦν & } πλακ-ῦ,	ἕσσα, ἕν.

Dual.		
N.A.V.	πλακ-ῦντε,	ἕσσα, ἕντε.
G.D.	πλακ-ῦντων,	ἕσσων, ἕντων.

Plural.		
N.	πλακ-ῦντες,	ἕσσαι, ἕντε.
G.	πλακ-ῦντων,	ἕσσων, ἕντων.
D.	πλακ-ῦσι,	ἕσσαις, ἕσσι.
A.	πλακ-ῦντας,	ἕσσαν, ἕντε.
V.	πλακ-ῦντες,	ἕσσαι, ἕντε.

ος. Sing.		
N.	καλ-ος,	η, ον.
G.	καλ-ου,	ης, ου.
D.	καλ-ω,	η, ω.
A.	καλ-ον,	ην, ον.
V.	καλ-ε,	η, ον.

Dual.		
N. A. V.	καλ-ω,	α, ω.
G. D.	καλ-ων,	αι, ον.

Plural.		
N.	καλ-οι,	αι, α.
G.	καλ-ων,	ων, ων.
D.	καλ-οις,	αις, οις.
A.	καλ-ους,	ας, α.
V.	καλ-οι,	αι, α.

υς. Sing.		
N.	ὀξ-υς,	εια, υ.
G.	ὀξ-εος,	ειας, εος.
D.	ὀξ-εῖ, εῖ,	εια, εῖ, εῖ.
A.	ὀξ-υν†,	ειαν, υ.
V.	ὀξ-υ,	εια, υ.
Dual.		
N. A. V.	ὀξ-εε,	εια, εε.
G. D.	ὀξ-εων,	ειαν, εων.
Plural.		
N.	ὀξ-εες,	ειαι, εε.
G.	ὀξ-εων,	ειων, εων.
D.	ὀξ-εσι,	ειαις, εσι.
A.	ὀξ-εας,	ειας, εα.
V.	ὀξ-εες,	ειαι, εα.

* Contracted from πλακοεν and πλακοει, the Vocative of πλακοεις by Exceptions I. and IV. to the general Rule of the Vocative in the Fifth Declension of the Simples.

† The Poets make the Masculine and Feminine of this Case in α; as, εὔρεα ποίην, ἄδεια χεῖλαι.

Exceptions.

Exceptions.

- ας.

Μελας and ταλας borrow their Feminine from the obsolete μελαινος and ταλαινος. e. g.

Sing.

N.	μελ-ας,	αια,	αν.
G.	μελ-ανος,	αιης,	ανος.
D.	μελ-ανι,	αιη,	ανι.
A.	μελ-ανα,	αιαν,	αν.
V.	μελ-αν,	αια,	αν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	μελ-ανε,	αια,	ανε.
G. D.	μελ-ανοιν,	αιαιν,	ανοιν.

Plural.

N.	μελ-ανες,	αιαι,	ανα.
G.	μελ-ανων,	αιων,	ανων.
D.	μελ-ασι,	αιαις,	ασι.
A.	μελ-ανας,	αιας,	ανα.
V.	μελ-ανες,	αιαι,	ανα.

In like Manner ταλας.

Μεγας is properly thus declined in the Singular Number only :

Masc.	Femin.	Neuter.
N. μεγας,		μεγα.
A. μεγαν,		μεγα.
V. μεγα,		μεγα.

The

The Feminine Gender, with all the other Cases in the Masculine and Neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete *μεγαλ-ος, η, ον. ε. γ.*

Sing.

N. <i>μεγ-ας,</i>	<i>αλη,</i>	<i>α.</i>
G. <i>μεγαλ-η,</i>	<i>ης,</i>	<i>η.</i>
D. <i>μεγαλ-η,</i>	<i>η,</i>	<i>η.</i>
A. <i>μεγ-αν,</i>	<i>αλην,</i>	<i>α.</i>
V. <i>μεγ-α,</i>	<i>αλη,</i>	<i>α.</i>

Dual.

N. A. V. <i>μεγαλ-ω,</i>	<i>α,</i>	<i>ω.</i>
G. D. <i>μεγαλ-οιν,</i>	<i>αιν,</i>	<i>οιν.</i>

Plural.

N. <i>μεγαλ-οι,</i>	<i>αι,</i>	<i>α.</i>
G. <i>μεγαλ-ων,</i>	<i>ων,</i>	<i>ων.</i>
D. <i>μεγαλ-οις,</i>	<i>αις,</i>	<i>οις.</i>
A. <i>μεγαλ-ης,</i>	<i>ας,</i>	<i>α.</i>
V. <i>μεγαλ-οι,</i>	<i>αι,</i>	<i>α.</i>

ος.

I. Adjectives in *ος* pure, and *ρος*, make the Feminine in *α*: but Numerals in *οος*, as *ὀγδοος*, *ἀπλοος*, *διπλοος*; Adjectives in *εος**, denoting Matter and Colour, as *χαλκεος*, *χρυσεος*, *φοινικεος*, and the Pronoun *εος*, follow the general Example.

* Except *ἀργυριος*, which makes *ἀργυρ-ια*, *ᾱ*, its Feminine *ση*, *ῆ*, being of the Ionic Dialect.

II. Four

II. Four Adjectives, ἄλλος, τηλικῆτος, τοσῆτος, τοιςτος, four Pronouns, ὅς, ἕτος, ἐκένος, αὐτός, with the Compounds of the last, ἐμαυτε, σεαυτε, ἑαυτε, make the Neuter in ε.

υς.

Πολυς is thus declined in the Singular Number only :

	Masc.	Femin.	Neuter.
N. πολυς*,			πολυ.
A. πολυν,			πολυ.
V. πολυ,			πολυ.

The Feminine and all the other Cases in the Masculine and Neuter are borrowed from the obsolete πολλ-ος, η, ου. e. g.

Sing.

N. πολ-υς,	λη,	υ.
G. πολ-λης,	λης,	λη.
D. πολ-λης,	λης,	λη.
A. πολ-υν,	λην,	υ.
V. πολ-υ,	λη,	υ.

Dual.

N. A. V. πολλ-ω,	α,	ω.
G. D. πολλ-οιν,	αῖν,	οῖν.

Plural.

N. πολλ-οι,	αι,	α.
G. πολλ-ων,	ων,	ων.
D. πολλ-οις,	αις,	οις.
A. πολλ-ους,	ας,	α.
V. πολλ-οι,	αι,	α.

* The Poets decline πολυς throughout like ἱξ-υς, ἱα, υ.

Ter-

Terminations peculiar to Participles only.

ων, ἔσα, ἐν,	2d Future Active.	} after the 2d and 5th of the Sim- ples.
εις, εἶσα, ἐν,	{ 1st and 2d Aorist Passive, and 2d Conjugation of Verbs in μι.	
ες, ἔσα, ον, 3d	{ Conjugation of Verbs in μι.	
υς, ὕσα, υν, 4th		
ως, ὤσα, ὄς,	Perfect Active and Middle.	
*ως, ὠσα, ὠς,	Perfect Middle Ionic.	

ων.		
Sing.		
N. τυτ-ων,	ἔσα,	ἐν.
G. τυτ-ωντος,	εἶσης,	ἐντος.
D. τυτ-ωντι,	εἶση,	ἐντι.
A. τυτ-ωντα,	ἔσαν,	ἐν.
V. τυτ-ων,	ἔσα,	ἐν.

Dual.		
N.A.V. τυτ-ωντε,	ἔσα,	ἐντε.
G. D. τυτ-ωντων,	εἶσαι,	ἐντων.

Plural.		
N. τυτ-ωντες,	ἔσαι,	ἐντα.
G. τυτ-ωντων,	ἔσων,	ἐντων.
D. τυτ-οσι,	ἔσαις,	ἐσι.
A. τυτ-ωντας,	ἔσας,	ἐντα.
V. τυτ-ωντες,	ἔσαι,	ἐντα.

εις.		
Sing.		
N. τυφθ-εις,	εἶσα,	ἐν.
G. τυφθ-ειτος,	εἶσης,	ἐντος.
D. τυφθ-εισι,	εἶση,	ἐντι.
A. τυφθ-ειντα,	εἶσαν,	ἐν.
V. τυφθ-εις,	εἶσα,	ἐν.

Dual.		
N.A.V. τυφθ-ειτε,	εἶσα,	ἐντε.
G. D. τυφθ-ειτων,	εἶσαι,	ἐντων.

Plural.		
N. τυφθ-ειτες,	εἶσαι,	ἐντα.
G. τυφθ-ειτων,	εἶσων,	ἐντων.
D. τυφθ-εισι,	εἶσαις,	ἐσι.
A. τυφθ-ειντας,	εἶσας,	ἐντα.
V. τυφθ-ειτες,	εἶσαι,	ἐντα.

* Contracted from α-ως, α-υια, α-ος.

ⲭϥ.

Sing.

N.	ⲃⲓⲃ ⲭϥ,	ⲭⲥⲁ,	ⲟⲩ.
G.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲟⲩⲓⲟϥ,	ⲭⲥⲟⲩ,	ⲟⲩⲓⲟϥ.
D.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲟⲩⲓ,	ⲭⲥⲟⲩ,	ⲟⲩⲓ.
A.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲟⲩⲓⲁ,	ⲭⲥⲁⲛ,	ⲟⲩ.
V.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲭϥ,	ⲭⲥⲁ,	ⲟⲩ.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲟⲩⲓⲉ,	ⲭⲥⲁ,	ⲟⲩⲓⲉ.
G. D.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲟⲩⲓⲟⲩⲛ,	ⲭⲥⲁⲛ,	ⲟⲩⲓⲟⲩⲛ.

Plural.

N.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲟⲩⲓⲉϥ,	ⲭⲥⲁⲓ,	ⲟⲩⲓⲁ.
G.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲟⲩⲓⲱⲛ,	ⲭⲥⲱⲛ,	ⲟⲩⲓⲱⲛ.
D.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲭⲥⲓ,	ⲭⲥⲁⲓϥ,	ⲭⲥⲓ.
A.	ⲃⲓⲃ ⲟⲩⲓⲁϥ,	ⲭⲥⲁϥ,	ⲟⲩⲓⲁ.
V.	ⲃⲓⲃ-ⲟⲩⲓⲉϥ,	ⲭⲥⲁⲓ,	ⲟⲩⲓⲁ.

ⲱϥ.

Sing.

N.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ ⲱϥ,	ⲩⲓⲁ,	ⲟⲩ.
G.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲟϥ,	ⲩⲓⲁϥ,	ⲟⲩⲟϥ.
D.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲓ,	ⲩⲓⲁ,	ⲟⲩⲓ.
A.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲁ,	ⲩⲓⲁⲛ,	ⲟⲩ.
V.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲱϥ,	ⲩⲓⲁ,	ⲟⲩ.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲓⲉ,	ⲩⲓⲁ,	ⲟⲩⲓⲉ.
G. D.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲓⲟⲩⲛ,	ⲩⲓⲁⲛ,	ⲟⲩⲓⲟⲩⲛ.

Plural.

N.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲓⲉϥ,	ⲩⲓⲁⲓ,	ⲟⲩⲁ.
G.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲓⲱⲛ,	ⲩⲓⲱⲛ,	ⲟⲩⲱⲛ.
D.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲓ,	ⲩⲓⲁⲓϥ,	ⲟⲩⲓ.
A.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲁϥ,	ⲩⲓⲁϥ,	ⲟⲩⲁ.
V.	ⲧⲉⲧⲩⲫ-ⲟⲩⲓⲉϥ,	ⲩⲓⲁⲓ,	ⲟⲩⲁ.

ⲩϥ.

Sing.

N.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩϥ,	ⲩⲥⲁ,	ⲩⲩ.
G.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩⲩⲓⲟϥ,	ⲩⲥⲟⲩ,	ⲩⲩⲓⲟϥ.
D.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩⲩⲓ,	ⲩⲥⲟⲩ,	ⲩⲩⲓ.
A.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩⲩⲓⲁ,	ⲩⲥⲁⲛ,	ⲩⲩ.
V.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩϥ,	ⲩⲥⲁ,	ⲩⲩ.

Dual.

N. A. V.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ ⲩⲩⲓⲉ,	ⲩⲥⲁ,	ⲩⲩⲓⲉ.
G. D.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩⲩⲓⲟⲩⲛ,	ⲩⲥⲁⲛ,	ⲩⲩⲓⲟⲩⲛ.

Plural.

N.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩⲩⲓⲉϥ,	ⲩⲥⲁⲓ,	ⲩⲩⲓⲁ.
G.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩⲩⲓⲱⲛ,	ⲩⲥⲱⲛ,	ⲩⲩⲓⲱⲛ.
D.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩⲥⲓ,	ⲩⲥⲁⲓϥ,	ⲩⲥⲓ.
A.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩⲩⲓⲁϥ,	ⲩⲥⲁϥ,	ⲩⲩⲓⲁ.
V.	Ⲭⲉⲩⲩⲩⲛ-ⲩⲩⲓⲉϥ,	ⲩⲥⲁⲓ,	ⲩⲩⲓⲁ.

ⲱⲥ contracted.

Sing.

N.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥ,	ⲱⲥⲁ,	ⲱⲥ.
G.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲟϥ,	ⲱⲥⲟⲩ,	ⲱⲥⲟϥ.
D.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲓ,	ⲱⲥⲟⲩ,	ⲱⲥⲓ.
A.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲁ,	ⲱⲥⲁⲛ,	ⲱⲥ.
V.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥ,	ⲱⲥⲁ,	ⲱⲥ.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲓⲉ,	ⲱⲥⲁ,	ⲱⲥⲓⲉ.
G. D.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲓⲟⲩⲛ,	ⲱⲥⲁⲛ,	ⲱⲥⲓⲟⲩⲛ.

Plural.

N.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲓⲉϥ,	ⲱⲥⲁⲓ,	ⲱⲥⲓⲁ.
G.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲓⲱⲛ,	ⲱⲥⲱⲛ,	ⲱⲥⲓⲱⲛ.
D.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲓ,	ⲱⲥⲁⲓϥ,	ⲱⲥⲓ.
A.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲓⲁϥ,	ⲱⲥⲁϥ,	ⲱⲥⲓⲁ.
V.	ⲉⲥ-ⲱⲥⲓⲉϥ,	ⲱⲥⲁⲓ,	ⲱⲥⲓⲁ.

Adjectives

Adjectives of Three Articles and Two Terminations are formed in

M.&F.	N.	
ην,	εν,	} after the 5th of the Simples.
ων,	ον,	
ωρ,	ορ,	
ας,	αν,	
ις,	ι,	
υς,	υ,	
ους,	ουν,	
(τω)ος,	ον,	- - 3d of the Simples.
ως,	ων,	- - 4th of the Simples.
ης,	ες,	- - 1st of the Contracts.

Examples.

ην. Sing.	ων* Sing.	ωρ. Sing.
M.&F. N.	M.&F. N.	M. & F. N.
N. τερ-ην, εν.	N. γειλ-ων, ον.	N. μεγαληλ-ωρ, ορ.
G. τερ — ενος.	G. γειλ — ονος.	G. μεγαληλ — ορος.
D. τερ — επι.	D. γειλ — ονι.	D. μεγαληλ — ορι.
A. τερ-ενω, εν.	A. γειλ-ονω, ον.	A. μεγαληλ-ορα, ορ.
V. τερ — εν.	V. γειλ — ον.	V. μεγαληλ — ορ.
Dual.	Dual.	Dual.
N. A.V. τερ-εβε.	N. A.V. γειλ-οβε.	N. A.V. μεγαληλ-ορε.
G. D. τερ-εβοιν.	G. D. γειλ-οβοιν.	G. D. μεγαληλ-οροιιν.
Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
N. τερ-εβες, ενω.	N. γειλ-οβες, ονω.	N. μεγαληλ-ορες, ορα.
G. τερ — ενων.	G. γειλ — οων.	G. μεγαληλ — ορων.
D. τερ — εσι.	D. γειλ — οσι.	D. μεγαληλ — ορσι.
A. τερ-ενας, ενω.	A. γειλ-ονας, ονω.	A. μεγαληλ-ορας, ορα.
V. τερ-εβες, ενω.	V. γειλ-οβες, ονω.	V. μεγαληλ-ορες, ορα.

E 2

ας.

* Comparatives in ων vary from this Form only in the Accusative Singular of the 1st Termination, and the Nominative, Accusative,

ας.		ις.		υς.	
Sing.		Sing.		Sing.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. αἰν-ας, αν.		N. εὐχαρ-ις, ι.		N. ἀδαιρ-υς, υ.	
G. αἰν — ατος.		G. εὐχαρ — ιτος.		G. ἀδαιρ — υτος.	
D. αἰν — αττι.		D. εὐχαρ — ιτι.		D. ἀδαιρ — υτι.	
A. αἰν-ατα, αν.		A. εὐχαρ-ιτα & ιτ, ι.		A. ἀδαιρ-υν, υ.	
V. αἰν — αν.		V. εὐχαρ — ι.		V. ἀδαιρ — υ.	
Dual.		Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. V. αἰν-αττι.		N. A. V. εὐχαρ-ιτι.		N. A. V. ἀδαιρ-υτι.	
G. D. αἰν-αττοιυ.		G. D. εὐχαρ-ιτοιυ.		G. D. ἀδαιρ-υτοιυ.	
Plural.		Plural.		Plural.	
N. αἰν-αττις, αττα.		N. εὐχαρ-ιττις, ιτα.		N. ἀδαιρ-υττις, υς, υα.	
G. αἰν — ατων.		G. εὐχαρ — ιτων.		G. ἀδαιρ — υτων.	
D. αἰν — ασι.		D. εὐχαρ — ισι.		D. ἀδαιρ — υσι.	
A. αἰν-αττας, αττα.		A. εὐχαρ-ιττας, ιτα.		A. ἀδαιρ-υττας, υς, υα.	
V. αἰν-αττις, αττα.		V. εὐχαρ-ιττις, ιτα.		V. ἀδαιρ-υττις, υς, υα.	

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
M. & F.	N.			M. & F.	N.
N. διπ-ες, αν.				N. διπ-οδες, οδα.	
G. διπ — οδος,		N. A. V. διπ οδε.		G. διπ — οδων.	
D. διπ — οδε.				D. διπ — οσι.	
A. διπ-οδα & αν, αν.		G. D. διπ-οδοιυ.		A. διπ οδας, οδα.	
V. διπ-ες & υ, αν.				V. διπ-οδες, οδα.	

cufative, and Vocative Plural of both, in which they are synco-
pated and contracted. e. g.

Sing.		Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
A. μειζ ονα, οα, η; αν.		N. μειζ-ονες, οες, υς; } A. μειζ-ονας, οας, υς; } ονα, οα, η. V. μειζ-ονες, οες, υς; }	

+ After the Substantives of which they are compounded.
Thus, ἀνδ-ες, αν; G. -οιλος; D. -οιη; A. -οιλα, αν. Contracted
Compounds of Nouns of the 3d of the Simples, thus; εὐρ-ες, υι;
G. -υ; D. -υ; A. -υι; V. -υ, υι. In the same Manner those of
μῦ, as, διμυες, &c.

ος.	ως*	ης.
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
M. & F. N.	M. & F. N.	M. & F. N.
(ω) N. ἰνδοξ-ος, ος.	N. εὐγε-ως, ων.	N. ἀληθ-ης, ἑς.
G. ἰνδοξ-ου.	G. εὐγε-ου.	G. ἀληθ-εος, ὅς.
D. ἰνδοξ-ου.	D. εὐγε-ου.	D. ἀληθ-εῖ, αῖ.
A. ἰνδοξ-ον.	A. εὐγε-ον.	A. ἀληθ-εα, ῆς.
V. ἰνδοξ-ει, ον.	V. εὐγε-ως, ον.	V. ἀληθ-εις.
Dual.	Dual.	Dual.
N. A. V. ἰνδοξ-ω.	N. A. V. εὐγε-ω.	N. A. V. ἀληθ-ει, ῆς.
G. D. ἰνδοξ-οιν.	G. D. εὐγε-ων.	G. D. ἀληθ-εοιν, οῖν.
Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
N. ἰνδοξ-οι, αι.	N. εὐγε-αι.	N. ἀληθ-εις, εῖς, αι, ῆς.
G. ἰνδοξ-ων.	G. εὐγε-ων.	G. ἀληθ-ων, ὧν.
D. ἰνδοξ-οις.	D. εὐγε-ως.	D. ἀληθ-εσι.
A. ἰνδοξ-ους, αι.	A. εὐγε-ους, ω.	A. ἀληθ-εας, εῖς, αι, ῆς.
V. ἰνδοξ-οι, αι.	V. εὐγε-αι.	V. ἀληθ-εις, εῖς, αι, ῆς.

(x) A few Adjectives, declined after the 5th of the Simples, are formed with Three Articles and One Termination in the Nominative Singular only; in all other Cases they conform to the Examples already given of Adjectives after that Declension of Two Terminations; they end in

	Nom.	Gen.
	δ, ῆ, το,	τε, της, τε,
ιν,	τριγλωχιν,	τριγλωχινος.
ρ,	μακαρ,	μακαρος.
ς,	πολυδαιρας,	πολυδαιραδος.
ξ,	πταξ,	πταγος.
ψ,	γλαυκωψ,	γλαυκωπος.
αρς,	πολυαρς,	πολυαριος.

The Compounds of ἰσως, γελως, sometimes those of κερως, after the 5th of the Simples.

δυσσε-ως, ων; G. -ντος; D. -ντι; A. -ντα, ων.

Example.

Example.

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	
N.	πολυαρς.		N.	A.V.	πολυαρ-νι.	N.	πολυαρ-νεις.	να.
G.	πολυαρ-νος.					G.	πολυαρ-νων.	
D.	πολυαρ-νι.		G.	D.	πολυαρ-νοιν.	D.	πολυαρ-σι.	
A.	πολυαρ-να, ς.					A.	πολυαρ-νας.	να.
V.	πολυαρς.					V.	πολυαρ-νεις.	να.

COMPARISON.

I. Adjectives ending in αρ, εις, ις, υς, ας, ης, υς, ην, ων, form their Comparison by the Addition of τερος and τατος to the

Nom. Sing. Masc. of	{	αρ,	as	μακαρ,	μακαριτερος,	μακαριαλος.
		εις,	losing ι,	χαριεις,	χαριςτερος,	χαριςαλος.
		ις,		γασρις,	γασριςτερος,	γασριςαλος.
		υς,		απλως,	απλωςτερος,	απλωςαλος.
Nom. Sing. Neuter of	{	ας,	as	μιλ-ας, αν,	μιλαντερος,	μιλανταλος.
		ης,		απειθ-ης, εις,	απειθςτερος,	απειθςατος.
		υς*,		ευρ-υς, υ,	ευρυτερος,	ευρυταλος.
Nom. Plural. Masc. of	{	ην,	as	τερ-ην, ενες,	τερνεςτερος,	τερνεςαλος.
		ων,		σωφρ-ων, οντες,	σωφρονεςτερος,	σωφρονεςαλος.

II. Adjectives ending in ξ form their Comparison from the Nominative Plural by changing ες into ιςτερος and ιςαλος; as, βλαξ, βλακες, βλακιςτερος, βλακιςαλος.

* υς is often changed into ιων and ιςος; ταχυς, ταχιων, ταχιςος; whence the irregular πολυς, πλιων, πλιςος, for πολιων, πολιςος.

III. Ad-

III. Adjectives ending in *ος* change *ος*, if the Penultima be long, into *οιερος* and *οιαιος*; if short, into *ωιερος* and *ωιαιος*: as,

ἐνδοξος, ἐνδοξοιερος, ἐνδοξοιαιος;
φρονιμος, φρονιμωιερος, φρονιμωιαιος.

The Attics compare many Adjectives in each of these Classes in *ιερος*, *ιαιος*; *αιερος*, *αιαιος*; and *ειερος*, *ειαιος*: the last in common with the Ionics.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Posit.	Com.	Superl.	Posit.	Comp.	Superl.
κακος,	{ κακωιερος, κακωιαιος. κακιων, κακιςος.		ῥαδιος,	{ ῥαιων, ῥαιςος, ῥαων, ῥαςος,	{ losing
καλος,	καλλιον, καλλισος.		φιλος,	{ φιλτερος, φιλτατος, φιλιων, φιλιςος,	{ losing
αἰσχος,	αἰσχιων, αἰσχιςος,	} losing	γεραιος,	γεραιερος, γεραιαιος,	} losing
ἐκθος,	ἐκθιων, ἐκθιςος,		θερειος,	θεραιερος, θεραιαιος,	
οἰκτρος,	οἰκτιων, οἰκτιςος,				

Comparisons more irregular.

Posit.	Comp.	Superl.	Posit.	Comp.	Superl.
ἀγαθος,	ἀμεινων,	ἀγαθωιαιος.	—	μειων,	μειςτος.
μεγας,	μειζων,	μεγιστος.	—	{ ἥστων,	} ἥκιστος.
	μειζων I.		—	{ ἥττων,	
	μαστων D.		—	{ χειρων,	} χειριστος.
				{ χειριων,	

From

From the Comparative in *ων* of Words in *υς*, *ι* is often taken away, and the preceding Consonant changed into *σσ*; as,

βαθυς,	{ βαθίων & βασσών,	{ βαθιστος.
ἱλαχυσ,	{ ἱλασσών, ἱλαττων, Att.	{ ἱλαχιστος.

Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.

καλλίων,	καλλιωτερος.		ῥαων,	{ ῥαωτερον ; ῥηιτερον, Ion.
λωίων,	λωιτερος.		χειρων,	χειροτερον.
μειών,	μειοτερος.		χειριων,	χειριοτερον.
πρωτερος,	πρωτεραιτερος.			

From the Superlative.

χειριστος, χειρισσις; κυδιστος, κυδισσις; ἱλαχιστος, ἱλαχισσις; πρωτος, πρωσις.

From Substantives.

βασιλευς,	βασιλευτερος,	βασιλευσις.		ῥιγος,	ῥιγιων,	ῥιγιστος.
θεος,	θεωτερος.	_____		κερδος,	κερδιων,	κερδιστος.
φωρ,	φωροτερος,	φωροσις.		κυδος,	κυδιων,	κυδιστος.
κλεπιης,	κλεπιιστερος,	κλεπιισσις.		αρης,	αρειων,	αριστος.
κραμβη,	κραμβοτερος,	κραμβοσις.	κραιος,	_____	κραιστος.	
πληκίης,	πληκιστερος,	πληκισσις.		κρειων,	{ κρεισσων. κρειττων. }	_____
ποιης,	ποιστερος,	ποισσις.				

From a Pronoun.

αὐτος, _____, αὐτοτατος.

From

From Verbs.

βηλομαι,	{ βελτερος, }	βελτιστος*.		φερω, φερτερος,	{ φερτατος.
λῆ,	{ βελτιων, }	λωων, λων, λωσιος.		{ φερισιος.	
					{ φερτισιος.

From a Participle.

ἰρῶμενος, ἰρῶμενιστερος, ἰρῶμενιστατος.

From Adverbs.

ἄνω,	ἄνωτερος,	ἄνωτατος.		ἰγγυς,	{ ἰγγυτερος, ἰγγυτατος.
κατω,	κατωτερος,	κατωτατος.		{ ἰγγιων, ἰγγισιος.	
ἄφαρ,	ἄφαρτερος,	ἄφαρτατος.		ὀπισω,	{ ὀπιστερος, ὀπιστατος.
ἴσω,	ἴσωτερος,	ἴσωτατος.		{ πορῶω, πορῶωτερος, πορῶωτατος.	
ἕξω,	ἕξωτερος,	ἕξωτατος.		πρωι,	{ πρωιατερος, πρωιαιστος.
μαλα,	μαλλον,	μαλιστα.		{ ὑψι, ——— ὑψιστος.	
προσω,	προσωτερος,	προσωτατος.			

From Prepositions.

ὑπερ, ὑπερτερος, ὑπερτατος, by Syncope ὑπατος.
 προ, προτερος, προτατος, Syn. προατος, by Contract. πρωτος.

* Others form these Comparisons from βελος, a Weapon.

(γ) NUMERALS.

Cardinal.		Ordinal.	
εἷς	One	πρῶτος	First
δύο	Two	δευτερός	Second
τρεις	Three	τρίτος	Third
τεσσαρες	Four	τεταρτος	Fourth
πεντε	Five	πενμπτος	Fifth
ἕξ	Six	ἕκτος	Sixth
ἑπτα	Seven	ἑβδομος	Seventh
ὀκτω	Eight	ὀγδοος	Eighth
ἐννεα	Nine	ἐννατος	Ninth
δεκα	Ten	δέκατος	Tenth
ἑνδεκα	Eleven	ἑνδεκατος	Eleventh
δωδεκα	Twelve	δωδεκατος	Twelfth
δεκατρες	Thirteen	τρισκαιδεκατος	Thirteenth
δεκατεσσαρες	Fourteen	τεσσαρακαιδε- κατος, &c.	Fourteenth
ΕΙΚΟΣΙ	TWENTY	ΕΙΚΟΣΤΟΣ	TWENTIETH
εἴκοσι εἷς	Twenty-one	εἴκοσλος πρῶτος, &c.	Twenty-first
τριακοντα	Thirty	τριακοσλος	Thirtieth
τεσσαρακοντα	Forty	τεσσαρακοσλος	Fortieth
πεντεκοντα	Fifty	πεντεκοσλος	Fiftieth
ἑξηκοντα	Sixty	ἑξηκοσλος	Sixtieth
ἑβδομηκοντα	Seventy	ἑβδομηκοσλος	Seventieth
ὀγδοηκοντα	Eighty	ὀγδοηκοσλος	Eightieth
ἐννεηκοντα	Ninety	ἐννεηκοσλος	Ninetieth
ἑκατον	A HUNDRED	ἑκατοστος	A HUNDREDTH
διακοσιοι, αι, α	Two Hundred	διακοσιοσλος	Two Hundredth
τριακοσιοι, αι, α	Three Hundred	τριακοσιοσλος, &c.	Three Hundredth
χιλιοι, αι, α	ONE THOUS.	χιλιοστος	A THOUSANDTH
δισχιλιοι, αι, α	Two Thousand	δισχιλιοσλος, &c.	Two Thousandth
μυριοι, αι, α	Ten Thousand	μυριοσλος	Ten Thousandth
δισμυριοι, αι, α	Twenty Thousf.	δισμυριοσλος	Twenty Thousandth
ΔΕΚΑΚΙΣ- }	A HUNDRED	δεκακιςμυριοσλος	A Hundred Thou-
ΜΥΡΙΟΙ }	THOUSAND		sandth
ἑκατοντακισ-	A Thousand	ἑκατοντακισμυ-	A Thousand
μυριοι }	Thousand	ριοσλος	Thousandth

All the Cardinal Numbers from τεσσαρες, Four, to ἑκατον, a Hundred, are undeclined :
all

P R O N O U N S.

* ἄδινος, ἄδινος; μηδενος, μηδενος, μηδεις; sometimes occur.

+ δ_{00} is also an Aptot.

‡ τ_{19} is also an Interrogative.

§ Often contracted into *σαυτε* and *αῖτε*.

Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἐγώ,	N. σύ,	N. —	N. ὅς, ἡ, ὅ.
G. ἐμέ,	G. σε,	G. ὁ,	G. ὃ, ἥς, ὃ.
D. ἐμοί,	D. σοί,	D. οἱ, or ἰοί,	D. ᾧ, ἡ, ᾧ.
A. ἐμε*.	A. σε.	A. ἐ.	A. ὧ, ἧν, ὅ.
Dual.	Dual.	Dual.	Dual.
N.A. ὡί, ὡ,	N.A. σφωί, σφω,	N.A. σφωε, σφω,	N.A. ᾧ, ᾧ, ᾧ.
G.D. ὡίν, ὡν.	G.D. σφωίν, σφων.	G.D. σφωίν, σφιν.	G.D. οῖν, αῖν, οῖν.
Plural.	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
N. ἡμεῖς,	N. ὑμεῖς,	N. σφεις,	N. οἱ, αἱ, ἅ.
G. ἡμεῶν,	G. ὑμεῶν,	G. σφων,	G. ᾧν, ᾧν, ᾧν.
D. ἡμῖν,	D. ὑμῖν,	D. σφισι,	D. οῖς, αῖς, οῖς.
A. ἡμας.	A. ὑμας.	A. σφας.	A. οὓς, ᾱς, ᾱ.

αὐτός and ἑξέως are declined like ὅς.

Sing.	Sing.
N. οὗτος, αὐτή, τὸτο.	N. — — —
G. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου.	G. ἑαυτε, ἑαυτης, ἑαυτε.
D. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ.	D. ἑαυτῷ, ἑαυτῇ, ἑαυτῷ.
A. τούτον, ταύτην, τούτο.	A. ἑαυτόν, ἑαυτήν, ἑαυτό.
Dual.	Plural.
N.A. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ.	N. — — —
G.D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις.	G. ἑαυτῶν, ἑαυτῶν, ἑαυτῶν.
Plural.	D. ἑαυτοῖς, ἑαυταῖς, ἑαυτοῖς.
N. οὗτοι, αὗται, τὰυτά.	A. ἑαυτε, ἑαυτας, ἑαυταί.
G. τούτων, ταύτων, τούτων.	
D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις.	
A. τούτους, ταύτας, τούτῳ.	

In like Manner are declined
ἑαυτε and σιαυτε in the
Singular Number only.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
M.F. N.		M.F. N.
N. τις, τι.	N.A. τινε.	N. τινε, τινε.
G. τινος.		G. τινων.
D. τινι.	G.D. τινοιν.	D. τισι.
A. τινα, τι.		A. τινας, τινε.

* By Aphæresis μέ, μοι, με.

Sing.

V
m
T
th

FIR
Pref.

π, τρεπ
β, λειβα
φ, γεαφ
πλ, τυπλ

SEC
Pref.

κ, πλε
γ, λεγα
χ, βρεχ
σσ, ὄρυσ
or
τλ, ἔρυσ

* δε
† T
also cal
† W

Sing.					
N.	ὁ, ἡ, το, δεινα*, or δις.				
G.	τῷ, τῆς, τῷ, δεινατος, or δινοος.				
D.	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ, δεινατι, or διω.				
A.	τον, την, το, δινα.				

V E R B S.

There are Four Conjugations of Baryton Verbs, distinguished by their Characteristics.

The Characteristic is the Letter which immediately precedes ω or $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ in the present Tense†. In $\pi\eta$, $\kappa\eta$, $\mu\nu$, the former Letter is the Characteristic.

CHARACTERISTICS of the

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
π , $\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$	$\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$
β , $\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$
ϕ , $\gamma\rho\alpha\omega$	$\gamma\rho\alpha\omega$	$\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\alpha$
$\pi\eta$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$	$\tau\upsilon\omega$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\alpha$

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
κ , $\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega$	$\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega$	$\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\alpha$
γ , $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$	$\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\alpha$
χ , $\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$	$\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$	$\beta\epsilon\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\alpha$
σ , $\delta\rho\upsilon\sigma\omega$	$\delta\rho\upsilon\omega$	$\omega\rho\upsilon\chi\alpha$
or		
$\tau\eta$, $\epsilon\rho\upsilon\tau\omega$		

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
τ , $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega$	$\eta\tau\upsilon\kappa\alpha$
δ , $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$	$\eta\delta\alpha$
θ , $\pi\lambda\eta\theta\omega$	$\pi\lambda\eta\theta\omega$	$\pi\iota\pi\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$
ζ , $\phi\rho\alpha\zeta\omega$	$\phi\rho\alpha\omega$	$\pi\iota\phi\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$
ω pure†, as		
$\tau\eta\omega$	$\tau\iota\omega$	$\tau\iota\eta\kappa\alpha$

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
λ , $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$	$\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$	$\iota\psi\alpha\lambda\alpha$
μ , $\nu\epsilon\mu\omega$	$\nu\epsilon\mu\omega$	$\nu\iota\iota\mu\eta\alpha$
ν , $\phi\alpha\iota\omega$	$\phi\alpha\iota\omega$	$\pi\iota\phi\alpha\gamma\alpha$
ρ , $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\iota\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\alpha$
$\mu\nu$, $\tau\epsilon\mu\omega$	$\tau\epsilon\mu\omega$	$\tau\iota\iota\epsilon\mu\eta\alpha$

* $\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ is also found in every Case.

† The Letter before ω in the Future, and before α in the Perfect, is also called the Characteristic of each of those Tenses respectively.

‡ When a Vowel or Diphthong precedes ω or $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

VOICES.

V O I C E S.

Active, Passive, Middle.

M O O D S.

Indicative,
Imperative,
Optative,Subjunctive,
Infinitive.(2) TENSES *in the Active and Middle Voices.*

Present,	First and	} Future.
Imperfect,	Second	
Perfect,	First and	} Aorist.
Pluperfect,	Second	

A Paulo-post Future is added in the Passive.

I N D I C A T I V E M O O D.

Present Tense.

S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.

D. (aa) τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον.

P. τυπόμεν, τυπετε, τυπῆσι.

Imperfect.

S. ἐτυπῶν, ἐτυπῆς, ἐτυπῇ.

D. ἐτυπῆσαν, ἐτυπῆσαν.

P. ἐτυπόμεν, ἐτυπῆτε, ἐτυπῶν.

First

First Future.

S. τυψω, τυψεις, τυψει •.

D. τυψεῖον, τυψεῖον.

P. τυψομεν, τυψεῖτε, τυψῶσι.

First Aorist.

S. ἔτυψα, ἔτυπας, ἔτυψε.

D. ἔτυψαλον, ἔτυψαλην.

P. ἔτυψαμεν, ἔτυψατε, ἔτυψαν.

Perfect.

S. τέτυφα, τέτυφας, τέτυφε.

D. τέτυφαλον, τέτυφαλον.

P. τέτυφαμεν, τέτυφατε, τέτυφασι.

Pluperfect.

S. ἔτετυφην, ἔτετυφεις, ἔτετυφει.

D. ἔτετυφῆλον, ἔτετυφῆλην.

P. ἔτετυφῆμεν, ἔτετυφῆτε, ἔτετυφῆσαν.

Second Aorist.

S. ἔτυπον, ἔτυπες, ἔτυπε.

D. ἔτυπεῖον, ἔτυπεῖον.

P. ἔτυπομεν, ἔτυπεῖτε, ἔτυπον.

Second Future.

S. τυπῶ, τυπεῖς, τυπεῖ.

D. τυπεῖτον, τυπεῖτον.

P. τυπῶμεν, τυπεῖτε, τυπῶσι.

• This Tense, in Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation, and in the Attic and Doric Dialects, is formed like the Second Future.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

- S. τυπ|ε, τυπ|ετω.
 D. τυπ|ετον, τυπ|ετων.
 P. τυπ|ετε, τυπ|ετωσαν.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψον, τυψατω.
 D. τυψατον, τυψατων.
 P. τυψατε, τυψατωσαν.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπε, τυπετω.
 D. τυπετον, τυπετων.
 P. τυπετε, τυπετωσαν.

Perfect.

- S. τετυφε, τετυφε|ω.
 D. τετυφε|ον, τετυφε|ων.
 P. τετυφε|ε, τετυφε|ωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

- S. τυπ|οιμι, τυπ|οις, τυπ|οι.
 D. τυπ|οιτον, τυπ|οιτην.
 P. τυπ|οιμεν, τυπ|οιτε, τυπ|οιεν.

First

First Future.

- S. τυψοίμι, τυψοίς, τυψοί.
 D. τυψοίτον, τυψοίτην.
 P. τυψοίμεν, τυψοίτε, τυψοίεν.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψαίμι, τυψαίς, τυψαί.
 D. τυψαίτον, τυψαίτην.
 P. τυψαίμεν, τυψαίτε, τυψαίεν.

Æolic First Aorist*.

- S. τυψεία, τυψείας, τυψείε.
 D. τυψείατον, τυψείατην.
 P. τυψείαμεν, τυψείατε, τυψείαν.

Perfect.

- S. τετυφοίμι, τετυφοίς, τετυφοί.
 D. τετυφοίτον, τετυφοίτην.
 P. τετυφοίμεν, τετυφοίτε, τετυφοίεν.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυποίμι, τυποίς, τυποί.
 D. τυποίτον, τυποίτην.
 P. τυποίμεν, τυποίτε, τυποίεν.

Second Future.

- S. τυποῖμι, τυποῖς, τυποῖ.
 D. τυποῖτον, τυποῖτην.
 P. τυποῖμεν, τυποῖτε, τυποῖεν.

* Used also by the Attics.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.
 D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον.
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψῶ, τυψῆς, τυψῇ.
 D. τυψῆτον, τυψῆτον.
 P. τυψῶμεν, τυψῆτε, τυψῶσι.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.
 D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον.
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

Perfect.

- S. τέτυφῶ, τέτυφῆς, τέτυφῇ.
 D. τέτυφῆτον, τέτυφῆτον.
 P. τέτυφῶμεν, τέτυφῆτε, τέτυφῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect,

τυπῆιν.

First Future,

τυψείν.

First Aorist,

τυψαι.

Perfect,

τέτυφέναι.

Second Aorist,

τυπείν.

Second Future,

τυπεῖν.

P A R-

S Y

Prese
 Imper
 1 & F
 1st A
 Perfe
 Plupe
 2d A
 2d F

P A R T I C I P L E.

Present and Imperfect.

M. F. N.
ὁ τυπῶν, ἡ τυπῶσα, το τυπῶν.

First Future.

ὁ τυψῶν, ἡ τυψῶσα, το τυψῶν.

First Aorist.

ὁ τυψας, ἡ τυψασα, το τυψαν.

Perfect.

ὁ τετυφως, ἡ τετυφωῖα, το τετυφως.

Second Aorist.

ὁ τυπῶν, ἡ τυπῶσα, το τυπῶν.

Second Future.

ὁ τυπῶν, ἡ τυπῶσα, το τυπῶν.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES
in the ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τυπῶ	τυπῆ-ι	τυπῆ-οιμι	τυπῆ-ω	τυπῆ-ειν	τυπῆ-ων
Imperf.	ἰτυπῶ					
1 & Fut.	τυψ-ω		τυψ-οιμι		τυψ-ειν	τυψ-ων
1st Aor.	ἰτυψ-α	τυψ-οι	τυψ-αιμι	τυψ-ω	τυψ-αι	τυψ-ας
Perfect.	τετυφ-α	τετυφ-ε	τετυφ-οιμι	τετυφ-ω	τετυφ-ειν	τετυφ-ων
Pluperf.	ἰτετυφ-ειν					
2d Aor.	ἰτυπ-οι	τυπ-ε	τυπ-οιμι	τυπ-ω	τυπ-ειν	τυπ-ων
2d Fut.	τυπ-ω		τυπ-οιμι		τυπ-ειν	τυπ-ων

A U G M E N T S.

The Imperfect Tense, and the First and Second Aorists, are augmented in the Indicative Mood only, as is the Pluperfect in its Second Augment: the Perfect, Paulo-post-Future, and the Pluperfect in its first Augment, through all the Moods.

Augments are Two:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| I. The Syllabic, | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{used when a} \\ \text{Verb begins} \\ \text{with a} \end{array} \right\}$ | Consonant. |
| II. The Temporal, | | * Mutable Vowel
or Diphthong. |

I. The Syllabic Augment is ϵ prefixed to the augmented Tenses, as $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$; but in the Perfect, Paulo-post-Future, and the Pluperfect in its first Augment, there is a Reduplication, i. e. the initial Consonant of the Verb is repeated before ϵ , if the Verb begin with a single

* Verbs beginning with an immutable Vowel or Diphthong have no Augment.

Consonant*, a Mute and Liquid†, or with πλ, κλ, μν‡.

A Verb beginning with a rough Mute in the Reduplication assumes the corresponding smooth one, to avoid the Harshness of two successive Syllables beginning with two Aspirates; as θυω, τεθυκα.

When the Verb begins with ρ, the ρ is doubled § in these and all the augmented Tenses; as ῥιπλω, ἐρῥιπλον, ἐρῥιφα, &c.

II. The Temporal Augment changes the initial Vowels or Diphthongs in the following Manner:

α	} into η,	ἄδω,	ἤδον.
ε		ἐλεύθω,	ἤλευθον.
ο	— ω,	ὄρυττω,	ὤρυττον.
αι	— η,	αἶρω,	ἤρον.
αυ	— ηυ,	αὖξανω,	ἡύξανον.
οι	— ω,	οἰκίζω,	ὤκισον.

The Temporal Augment is the same in the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Paulo-post-Future, as in the other augmented Tenses.

* Except in καθαρίζω, ἐκαθαρίκα, and Verbs beginning with ρ.

† Yet γενησθαι, and Verbs beginning with γν, omit the Reduplication. The following either take or omit it:

βλασ-ανω or εω,	γλυφω,
βλακισω,	γλωτίζω,
βουλειω,	κρυπλω.

‡ Not always: πλερω, πλερω, πλειω, πλισσω, and κλεινω, omit the Reduplication; also κλισμαι, κικημαι and ἐκημαι.

§ Among the Poets ρ is not always doubled.

Ex-

*Exceptions.***I. Verbs which omit the Augment.**

The Compounds of οἶνος, οἶωνος, οἶαξ; as,
οἶνιζω, οἶνοποῖαζω, οἶνω, οἶνοχοεω*; οἶωνι-
ζομαι, οἶωνοσκοπεω, οἶωνοπολεω; οἶακιζω,
οἶακονομεω, οἶακοςροφεω.

Four beginning with α; αῶ, αῖω, ἀηθεσσω,
ἀηδιζομαι.

Also, οἶοομαι, οἶκηρεω, οἶμαω, οἶσραω, οἶμωζω,
οἶδανω†.

II. Verbs beginning with ε, which are augmented by inserting ι to form the Diphthong ει,

ἔαω,	ἔλκω,	ἔρωω,
ἔζω,	ἔλω,	ἔρυω,
ἔθιζω,	ἔπομαι,	ἔσηκω,
ἔθω,	ἔπω ‡,	ἔσιαω,
ἔλισσω,	ἔργαζομαι,	ἔχω,
ἔλκεω,	ἔρεω,	ἔω.
ἔλκιζω,	ἔρπιζω,	ἔω §, to go.
ἔλκυω,	ἔρπυζω,	

* οἶνοχοεον is sometimes read.

† The Six last Verbs sometimes admit the Augment.

‡ ἔπω retains the Augment in all the Moods.

§ In Perfect Middle is εἶα, Pluperfect εἶον, Attic ἦεν.

III. Verbs

III. Verbs which begin with εο change ο into ω; as εορταζω, εωρταζον*.

IV. Exceptions by the Attic Dialect:

1. The Syllabic ε is changed into η: as μελλω, ημελλον.
2. The Diphthong ει is changed into η: as εικαζω, ηκαζον; ειδηκειν, Sync. ειδειν, Att. ηδειν.
3. The Diphthong ευ is changed into ηυ: as ευχομαι, ηυχομην.
4. The Temporal η is resolved into εα: as αλω, ηλωκα, εαλωκα.
5. To the augmented Tenses beginning with η, ο, ω, ει, οι, and υ, ε is prefixed, which adopts the Breathing of the Verb: as,

		Att.
εω,	ηκα,	εηκα.
ελπω,	ολπα,	εολπα.
οραω,	ωρακα,	εωρακα.
επω,	ειπον,	εειπον.
εινω,	οικα,	εοικα.
υρεω,	υρηκα,	εερηκα.

* The Pluperfects { εωλπειν, } are formed in the same { εωλπα
{ εωργειν, } Manner from the { εοργα
{ εφκειν, } Attic Perfects { οικα.

εορταζω is sometimes augmented by inserting υ; as, υεορταζον.

δ. In

6. In Verbs beginning with α short, ϵ ,^{*} or \omicron , the Two First Letters of the Present Tense are prefixed to the Perfect †, and, if there be more than Three Syllables, the Third is shortened; as,

ἀκρω,	ἤκκα,	ἀκηκοα.
ἀληθω,	ἤληκα,	ἀληλεκα.
ἀλειφω,	ἤλειφα,	ἀληλιφα.
ἐλευθω,	ἤλευθα,	ἐληλυθα.
ἐρίζω,	ἤρικα,	ἐρηρικα.
ἐτοιμαζω,	ἤτοιμακα,	ἐτήσοιμακα.
ὄλεω,	ὦλα,	ὄλωλα.

But ἀγειρω, ἀγηγερκα; ἐρωταω, ἐρηρωτηκα; and ἐριδω, ἐρηρεικα; retain the long Syllable: the last in Contradistinction to ἐρηρικα, from ἐρίζω.

Obs. The Pluperfect of these Attic Forms admits also a Temporal Augment; as, ἀληλεκα, ἤληλεκεν. Except ἐληλυθεν, from ἐληλυθα.

7. The Reduplications of the Perfect λε and με are changed into ει; as ληβω, εἰληφα; μερομαι, ειμαρμαι.

* Also one in η , which is changed into ϵ , because this Reduplication is always short; as,

ἤμω, ἤμυκα, ἐμμημυκα.

† And sometimes to the 2d Aorist, as ἄγω, ἦγον; Att. ἀγηγον; by Metathesis, ἦγαγον.

V. Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect :

1. The Second Aorist and other Tenses have the Reduplication of the Perfect ; as *καμνω*, 2d Aor. *ἐκαμον*, — *κεκαμον* ; *κλυμι*, 2d Aor. *ἐκλυν*, — *κεκλυν*, *κεκλυθι*, &c. *πιθεω*, 1st Fut. *πιθησω*, — *πεπιθησω*.
2. The Augment is taken away, and moreover the Reduplication of the Perfect ; as 1st Aor. *ἐκαλησαμην*, *καλησαμην* ; Pluperf. *ἐλελυτο*, *λυτο* ; Pluperf. *ἰδε-δεκτο*, *δεκτο*.
3. After the Augment is removed from the Aorists, the Two First Letters of the Present are sometimes prefixed, as by the Attic Dialect : thus *ἄρω*, 2d Aor. *ἤρον*, *ἄραρον*.

AUGMENTS of COMPOUND VERBS.

- I. Verbs compounded with a Preposition have the Augment between the Preposition and the Verb ; as, *προσβαλλω*, *προσεβαλλον*.

Exceptions.

1. Compound Verbs of the same Signification with their Simples :

<i>ἀνοιγω</i> ,	<i>ἐμμελω</i> ,	<i>καθεζομαι</i> ,
<i>ἀμφιεννυμι</i> ,	<i>ἐναντιοομαι</i> ,	<i>καθημαι</i> ,
<i>ἄφευω</i> ,	<i>ἐνεπω</i> ,	<i>καθίζω</i> , &c.

H

2. Verbs

2. Verbs whose Simples are not in use* ;
as, ἀμφισβητεω, ἀντιδικεω, &c.

3. ἀμπεχομαι and ἀμπισχομαι ; all which
have the Augment in the Beginning.

4. Some have the Augment in the Beginning
and in the Middle ; as,

ἐκδαιταω,	ἀννορθω,
ἐνοχλεω,	δαιτεω,
ἐμπαροινεω,	ἀνεχομαι, &c.

5. Some in the Beginning or in the Middle ;
as,

ἀντιβολεω,	ἐγγυαω,
ἀφηνιαζω,	ἐνεχυραζομαι,
ἀφιημι,	ἐμπολαω, &c.

II. Verbs compounded with any other Part of
Speech have their Augment in the Beginning,
like the Simple Verbs ; as, φιλοσοφεω,
ἐφιλοσοφῶν ; δυσυχεω, ἐδυσυχῶν †.

R U L E S.

Prepositions in Composition lose their final
Vowel, if the simple Verb begin with a

* Some of these receive the Augment in the Middle ; as,

ἀπολαυω,	ἐπιχερεω,
ἐπιχειρεω,	ἐπιτηδεύω,
ἐγκωμιαζω,	συνδαιταομαι.

† When δυσ and εὐ precede a mutable Vowel or Diphthong,
the Augment is between the Particle and the Verb.

Vowel ;

Vowel; as ἐπεχω. Except περι and προ, and sometimes αμφι.

If the initial Vowel of the Verb has a rough Breathing, the smooth π and τ of the Preposition are changed into φ and θ.

In both the Prepositions εν and συν,

ν before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon, \varpi, \phi, \psi, \\ \kappa, \gamma, \chi, \\ \lambda, \end{array} \right\}$ is changed into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu. \\ \gamma. \\ \lambda. \end{array} \right.$

In συν only,

ν before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \rho \end{array} \right\}$ is changed into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma, \text{ but sometimes dropped.} \\ \rho. \end{array} \right.$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \zeta \\ \eta \end{array} \right\}$ is always dropped.

When the Preposition ends with a Vowel, and the Verb begins with ρ, ρ is doubled; as διαρρηω.

FORMATION of the TENSES in the ACTIVE VOICE.

The Present is the Root of all the other Tenses.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing ω into ον, and prefixing the Augment; as, τυπωω, ἐτυπων.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Present, by changing the last Syllable in the

1st	} Conjugation into	{	ψω;	τυ-πῶ,	τυ-ψω.
2d			ξω;	λε-γῶ,	λε-ξω,
3d			σω;	ἀ-δῶ,	ἀ-σω.

by shortening the Penultima of the Present * in the 4th, φαί-νω, φα-νῶ.

Exceptions in the Second Conjugation.

Some Verbs in σσω or τῶ make the Future (bb) in σω.

Exceptions in the Third Conjugation.

Some Verbs in ζω make the Future in ξω (cc);

A few in γξω (dd);

Some in σω and ξω (ee);

One in σω and γξω, as σαλπίζω.

R U L E S.

I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in αω, εω, and οω, change ε and α into η, and ο into ω, in the Future; as,

ποιε-ω, ποιη-σω; τιμα-ω, τιμη-σω;
δηλο-ω, δηλω-σω.

* i. e. casting off the Second Consonant and the Second Vowel of the Diphthong, and shortening the Doubtful Vowel.

Ex-

Exceptions.

Some retain their original Vowel :

1. Verbs which have λ or ρ pure, or a Vowel before αω ; with some other Verbs in αω (*ff*).
2. Some Verbs in εω (*gg*). Some also use either η or ε (*hh*).
3. Verbs in οω not derived from Nouns.

II. Some Dissyllables in εω form their Future in ευσω. Also, καιω makes κausω ; and κλαιω, κλαυσω ; from obsolete Presents in ευω and αυω.

III. From the Futures in ασω, εσω, οσω, and ισω, the Attics take away σ, and in the Three former make a Contraction ; in the last they only circumflex the ω ; as,

σκεδασω,	σκεδῶ ;
καλεσω,	καλῶ ;
ὁμοσω,	ὁμῶ ;
νομισω,	νομιῶ.

IV. In Futures from ω pure the Poets often take away σ : as, δησω, δηω ; κλεισω, κλειω ; κεσω, κηω or κειω ; χευσω, χευω.

V. The Æolics form the Futures in λω and ρω of the Fourth Conjugation by inserting σ before ω : as, τελλω, τελσω ; ὀρω, ὀρσω.

VI. Four

VI. Four Verbs change the Breathing: .VI

$\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$;
 $\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$, $\theta\rho\epsilon\xi\omega$;
 $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$, $\theta\rho\epsilon\psi\omega$;
 $\tau\upsilon\phi\omega$, $\theta\upsilon\psi\omega$.

Perfect.

The Perfect Tense is formed from the First Future, by prefixing the Augment, and changing, in the

1st	$\psi\omega$	} into	$\phi\alpha$;	as	$\tau\upsilon-\psi\omega$,	$\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon-\phi\alpha$.
2d *	$\xi\omega$		$\chi\alpha$;		$\delta\eta-\xi\omega$,	$\delta\epsilon\delta\eta-\chi\alpha$.
3d *	$\sigma\omega$		$\kappa\alpha$;		$\alpha-\sigma\omega$,	$\eta-\kappa\alpha$.
4th	ω $\mu\omega$		$\kappa\alpha$; $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ (ii);		$\psi\alpha\lambda-\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\epsilon-\mu\tilde{\omega}$,	$\epsilon\psi\alpha\lambda-\kappa\alpha$. $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon-\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$.

R U L E S.

I. In Dissyllables of the First and Second Conjugation the Attics change ϵ into \omicron ; as, $\varsigma\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$, $\epsilon\varsigma\rho\omicron\phi\alpha$.

II. Dissyllables of the Fourth Conjugation change the ϵ of the Future into α ; as, $\varsigma\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\varsigma\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$.

III. Dissyllables in $\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, $\iota\nu\omega$, $\upsilon\nu\omega$, cast off the ν : as, $\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\kappa\alpha$; $\kappa\rho\iota\nu\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$; &c.

* Those few Verbs of the 3d, which have $\xi\omega$ in the Future, have $\chi\alpha$ in the Perfect; and of the 2d, which have $\sigma\omega$, have $\kappa\alpha$.

IV. Other

IV. Other Verbs in $\nu\omega$ change ν into γ^* : as, φαίνω, πεφαγκα; μολυνω, μεμολυγκα.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$, and prefixing the Augment, if the Perfect begin with a Consonant; as, τέτυφα, ἐτέτυφειν. If the Augment of the Perfect be temporal, it undergoes no Change.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Future, by changing ω into α , and prefixing the Augment; as, τυψω, ἐτυψα.

The Penultima of this Tense is generally long. Hence, in the Fourth Conjugation, where the Penultima of the First Future is short, α is changed into η , and ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$; as, ψαλῶ, ἐψηλα†; σπερῶ, ἐσπειρα. But in the Third Conjugation, where the Future is often short, the Aorist continues short: as, νομισω, ἐνομισα; τελεσω, ἐτελεσα.

The following Aorists retain not the Characteristic of the Future: ἔδωκα, εἶπα, ἤνεγκα, ἔθηκα, ἦκα. Ἦνεγκα and εἶπα take it from the Present; ἦκα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, from the Perfect. The three last are seldom met with out of the Indicative.

* See Rules, p. 51, line 8.

† The Attics retain the α ; as ἰψαλα.

Some Verbs exclude the σ ; as,

$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$,	$\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$.	$\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$,	$\epsilon\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha$,	$\epsilon\kappa\alpha\upsilon\alpha$,	$\epsilon\kappa\eta\alpha$.
$\chi\epsilon\omega$, $\chi\epsilon\iota\omega$,	$\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\alpha$.				
$\acute{\alpha}\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$,	$\eta\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$, $\eta\kappa\epsilon\iota\alpha$ *.	$\chi\epsilon\omega$,	$\epsilon\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$,	{ $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$ and $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\alpha$.	

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing ω into $\sigma\upsilon$, and prefixing the Augment; as, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$, $\eta\delta\sigma\upsilon$.

The Penultima of this Tense is short in the following Verbs :

- I. Verbs having $\lambda\lambda$, $\mu\nu$, $\pi\eta$, before ω , which cast off the latter Consonant; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\sigma\upsilon$. But the following in $\pi\eta$ change the Characteristic :

π into β ,	{ $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\kappa\rho\upsilon\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\kappa\rho\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\beta\alpha\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\beta\alpha\phi\sigma\upsilon$.
π into ϕ ,	{ $\sigma\kappa\alpha\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\sigma\kappa\alpha\phi\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\rho\alpha\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\rho\alpha\phi\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\delta\alpha\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\delta\alpha\phi\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omega$,	$\eta\phi\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\rho\iota\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\rho\iota\phi\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\theta\rho\upsilon\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\theta\rho\upsilon\phi\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\theta\eta\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\tau\alpha\phi\sigma\upsilon$.
	{ $\theta\alpha\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\tau\alpha\phi\sigma\upsilon$.

* From this Word $\eta\kappa\epsilon\iota\alpha$ is derived the Participle of the First Aorist Middle, $\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\iota\sigma$.

II. Verbs

II. Verbs in $\tau\eta\omega$ and $\zeta\omega$, which from the Future in $\xi\omega$ form $\gamma\omicron\nu$, and from the Future in $\sigma\omega$ form $\delta\omicron\nu$, in the Second Aorist: as,

	$\tau\alpha\tau\eta\omega$,	$\tau\alpha\zeta\omega$,	$\epsilon\tau\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$.
	$\phi\rho\alpha\zeta\omega$,	$\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\omega$,	$\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\delta\omicron\nu$.
also,	$\sigma\mu\upsilon\chi\omega$,		$\epsilon\sigma\mu\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.
	$\psi\upsilon\chi\omega$,		$\epsilon\psi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.

III. Verbs having a long Vowel or a Diphthong in the Penultima, which are changed in the following Manner:

η	} into α ,	$\lambda\eta\epsilon\omega$,	$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\beta\omicron\nu$ *.
ω		$\tau\rho\omega\gamma\omega$,	$\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$.
$\alpha\iota$		$\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$,	$\epsilon\kappa\alpha\omicron\nu$.
$\alpha\upsilon$		$\pi\alpha\upsilon\omega$,	$\epsilon\pi\alpha\omicron\nu$.
$\epsilon\upsilon$	— υ ,	$\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega$,	$\epsilon\phi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.
ϵ	— o ,	$\alpha\kappa\epsilon\omega$,	$\eta\kappa\omicron\omicron\nu$.
$\epsilon\iota$	— i ,	$\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$,	$\epsilon\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$.

But, in the Fourth Conjugation, $\epsilon\iota$ is changed into α ; as, $\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$, $\epsilon\phi\theta\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$ †.

ϵ is also changed into α ; as, $\delta\epsilon\rho\omega$, $\epsilon\delta\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$: except in $\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\kappa\omega$, $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$,

* Except $\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$ and $\epsilon\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\omicron\nu$.

† $\omega\phi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$, which was supposed to be derived from $\theta\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omega$, comes from $\theta\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega$, according to the Rule rejecting the 2d Aorist of Contract Verbs, p. 58.

and τέμνω, which last makes ἐταμον and ἐτεμον.

IV. Verbs which have the doubtful Vowels long, without Position, in the Penultima of the Present; as, κρῖνω, ἐκρῖνον; θῦνω, ἐθῦνον.

Verbs in *ow* of the Third Conjugation want the Second Aorist; as do those in *αω* and *εω*, except when they are contracted into *ω* impure, and then it is derived from the contracted Form; as, δακνω, ἐδακνον.

Second Future.

The Second Future is derived from the Second Aorist, by changing *ον* into *ω* circumflexed, and casting off the Augment; as, ἐτυπον, τυπω.

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. τυπῶμαι, τυπῆ (kk), τυπῆται.
D. τυπόμεθον, τυπέσθον, τυπέσθον.
P. τυπόμεθα, τυπέσθε, τυπόνται.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

- S. ἐτυπῶμην, ἐτυπῆ (11), ἐτυπῆτο.
 D. ἐτυπώμεθον, ἐτυπῆσθον, ἐτυπῆσθην.
 P. ἐτυπώμεθα, ἐτυπῆσθε, ἐτυπῶντο.

Second Aorist.

- S. ἐτυπῶν, ἐτυπῆς, ἐτυπῆ.
 D. ἐτυπῶντον, ἐτυπῆν.
 P. ἐτυπῶμεν, ἐτυπῆτε, ἐτυπῆσαν.

Second Future.

- S. τυπήσομαι, τυπήσῃ, τυπήσει.
 D. τυπήσομεθον, τυπήσεσθον, τυπήσεσθον.
 P. τυπήσομεθα, τυπήσεσθε, τυπήσανται.

Perfect.

- S. τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι (mm), τέτυπαι.
 D. τέτυμμεθον, τέτυφθον (nn), τέτυφθον.
 P. τέτυμμεθα, τέτυφθε, τέτυμμενοι εἰσι (oo).

Pluperfect.

- S. ἐτέτυμμην, ἐτέτυψο, ἐτέτυπο.
 D. ἐτέτυμμεθον, ἐτέτυφθον, ἐτέτυφθην.
 P. ἐτέτυμμεθα, ἐτέτυφθε, ἐτέτυμμενοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-Future.

- S. τέτυψομαι, τέτυψῃ, τέτυψει.
 D. τέτυψομεθον, τέτυψεσθον, τέτυψεσθον.
 P. τέτυψομεθα, τέτυψεσθε, τέτυψονται.

First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυφθην, ἐτυφθης, ἐτυφθη.
D. ἐτυφθηλον, ἐτυφθηλην.
P. ἐτυφθημεν, ἐτυφθητε, ἐτυφθησαν.

First Future.

- S. τυφθησομαι, τυφθησῃ, τυφθησέται.
D. τυφθησομεθον, τυφθησεσθον, τυφθησεσθον.
P. τυφθησομεθα, τυφθησεσθε, τυφθησονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπ|ε, τυπ|εσθω.
D. τυπ|εσθον, τυπ|εσθων.
P. τυπ|εσθε, τυπ|εσθωσαν.

Perfect and Pluperfect*.

- S. τετυψο, τετυφθω.
D. τετυφθον, τετυφθων.
P. τετυφθε, τετυφθωσαν.

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθητι, τυφθητω.
D. τυφθητον, τυφθητων.
P. τυφθητε, τυφθητωσαν.

* Formed from the Second and Third Persons of the Perfect Indicative.

Second Aorist.

S. τυπηθι *, τυπηλω.

D. τυπηλον, τυπηλων.

P. τυπηλε, τυπηλωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

S. τυπλοιμην, τυπλοιο, τυπλοιλο.

D. τυπλοιμεθον, τυπλοισθον, τυπλοισθην.

P. τυπλοιμεθα, τυπλοισθε, τυπλοινλο.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S. τετυμμενος † ειην, ειης, ειη.

D. τετυμμενω ειηλον, ειηλην.

P. τετυμμενοι ειημεν, ειηλε, ειησαν.

First Aorist.

S. τυφθειν, τυφθεις, τυφθειη.

D. τυφθειλον, τυφθειλην.

P. τυφθειμεν, τυφθειλε, τυφθεισαν.

* This θ is changed into τ when another θ precedes it; as, πιθητι.

† By Circumlocution; i. e. the Participle Passive and the Verb ειμι in this Mood.

Verbs Contract, and others in ω pure, having α, η, ι, or υ, before μαι in the Perfect Indicative, have a simple Form for this Tense in the Optative and Subjunctive Moods.

Optative Perfect (pp).

τιτιμη-μην, -σο, -λο.

-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην.

-μεθα, -σθε, -λο.

Second

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπαιην, τυπαιης, τυπαιη.
 D. τυπαιη|ον, τυπαιη|ην.
 P. τυπαιημεν, τυπαιη|ε, τυπαιησαν.

First Future.

- S. τυφθησοιμην, τυφθησοιο, τυφθησοι|ο.
 D. τυφθησοιμεθον, τυφθησοισθον, τυφθησοισθην.
 P. τυφθησοιμεθα, τυφθησοισθε, τυφθησοιν|ο.

Second Future.

- S. τυπησοιμην, τυπησοιο, τυπητοι|ο.
 D. τυπησοιμεθον, τυπησοισθον, τυπησοισθην.
 P. τυπησαιμεθα, τυπησοισθε, τυπησαιν|ο.

Paulo-post-Future.

- S. τε|υψοιμην, τε|υψοιο, τε|υψοι|ο.
 D. τε|υψοιμεθον, τε|υψοισθον, τε|υψοισθην.
 P. τε|υψοιμεθα, τε|υψοισθε, τε|υψοιν|ο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπ|ωμαι, τυπ|η, τυπ|η|αι.
 D. τυπ|ωμεθον, τυπ|ησθον, τυπ|ησθον.
 P. τυπ|ωμεθα, τυπ|ησθε, τυπ|ων|αι.

Perfect

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S. τέτυμμενος * ὦ, ἥς, ἦ.

D. τέτυμμενω ἦτον, ἦτόν.

P. τέτυμμενοι ὤμεν, ἦτε, ὤσι.

First Aorist.

S. τυφθῶ, τυφθῆς, τυφθῇ.

D. τυφθῆτον, τυφθῆτον.

P. τυφθῶμεν, τυφθῆτε, τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist.

S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.

D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον.

P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, τυπῆσθαι.

Perfect and Pluperfect, τέτυφθαι.

First Aorist, — τυφθῆναι.

Second Aorist, — τυπῆναι.

First Future, — τυφθησεσθαι.

Second Future, — τυπησεσθαι.

Paulo-post-Future, — τέτυψεσθαι.

* Verbs Contract, and others in *ω* pure, of the Third Conjugation, with *α*, *η*, *ι*, or *υ*, before *μαι* in the Perfect Indicative, have the following Form: (99)

τετιμ-ωμαι, -η ῥ, -ηται.

-ωμεθον, -ησθον, -ησθον.

-ωμεθα, -ησθε, -ωνται.

§ Verbs Contract in *ω* have *ω* oftener than *η* in this Tense; e. g.

-ω, -ωνται.

-ωσθον, -ωσθον.

-ωσθε.

PAR-

P A R T I C I P L E.

Present *and* Imperfect.

M.	F.	N.
ὁ τυπιομενος,	ἡ τυπιομενη,	το τυπιομενον.

Perfect *and* Pluperfect.

ὁ τετυμμενος,	ἡ τετυμμενη,	το τετυμμενον.
---------------	--------------	----------------

First Aorist.

ὁ τυφθεις,	ἡ τυφθεισα,	το τυφθεν.
------------	-------------	------------

Second Aorist.

ὁ τυπεις,	ἡ τυπεῖσα,	το τυπεν.
-----------	------------	-----------

First Future.

ὁ τυφθησομενος,	ἡ τυφθησομενη,	το τυφθησομενον.
-----------------	----------------	------------------

Second Future.

ὁ τυπησομενος,	ἡ τυπησομενη,	το τυπησομενον.
----------------	---------------	-----------------

Paulo-post-Future.

ὁ τετυψομενος,	ἡ τετυψομενη,	το τετυψομενον.
----------------	---------------	-----------------

S Y-

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the PASSIVE VOICE *.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pr.	τυπλ-ομαι	τυπλ-ε	τυπλ-οιμην	τυπλ-ωμαι	τυπλ-εσθαι	τυπλ-ομενος
Im.	ἐτυπλ-ομην					
2 A.	ἐτυπ-ην	τυπ-ηθι	τυπ-ειην	τυπ-ῶ	τυπ-ῆναι	τυπ-εις
2 F.	τυπ-ησομαι		τυπ-ησοιμην		τυπ-ησεσθαι	τυπ-ησομενος
Perf.	τετυμ-μαι	τετυψ-ο	τελυμ-μενος ειην	τελυμ-μενος ᾧ	τετυφθ-αι	τετυμ-μενος
Plu.	ἐτετυμ-μην					
Pau.	τετυψ-ομαι		τετυψ-οιμην		τετυψ-εσθαι	τετυψ-ομενος
1 A.	ἐτυφθ-ην	τυφθ-ηι	τυφθ-ειην	τυφθ-ῶ	τυφθ-ῆναι	τυφθ-εις
1 F.	τυφθ-ησομαι		τυφθ-ησοιμην		τυφθ-ησεσθαι	τυφθ-ησομενος
Per.	βεβη-ομαι βεβη-σο βεβη-μην			βεβο-ωμαι βεβη-σθαι		βεβη-μενος

FORMATION of the TENSES.

The Present Tense is formed from the Present Active by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omega$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$, and prefixing the Augment; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\mu\eta\nu$.

* The Example of the First Conjugation will serve for all the rest in the Three Voices; the Variation in the Perfect Tenses Passive of the other Conjugations to be learnt from the APPENDIX. — See Reference (*mm*).

K

Perfect.

Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the Perfect Active by changing, in the

I.	} Conjugation,	{	{	}	}	into	{	{	}	
II.										
III.										
IV.										

as,	ΤΕΤΥ-ΦΑ,	ΤΕΤΥ-ΜΜΑΙ.
	ΤΕΤΕΡ-ΦΑ,	ΤΕΤΕΡ-ΜΜΑΙ.
	ΛΕΛΕ-ΧΑ,	ΛΕΛΕ-ΥΜΜΑΙ *.
	ΠΕΦΡΑ-ΚΑ,	ΠΕΦΡΑ-ΣΜΑΙ †.
	ΕΨΑΛ-ΚΑ,	ΕΨΑΛ-ΜΜΑΙ ‡.

OBSERVATIONS.

I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in ω pure, if their Penultima be long, change $\kappa\alpha$ into

* Those Verbs in $\sigma\omega$ and $\tau\iota\omega$, which form their Future and Perfect in $\sigma\omega$ and $\kappa\alpha$, follow here the Analogy of the Third Conjugation; as, $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\pi\iota\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

† Those Verbs in $\zeta\omega$, which form their Future and Perfect in $\xi\omega$ and $\chi\alpha$, follow here the Analogy of the Second Conjugation; as, $\varsigma\iota\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\epsilon\varsigma\iota\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.

‡ Verbs of this Conjugation, that have γ before $\kappa\alpha$, change it into μ ; as, $\pi\iota\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\iota\phi\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$.

ΜΑΙ;

μαι; as, *ᾠεποίηκα, ᾠεποίημαι* (rr): as do a few whose Penultima is short (ss).

II. From Verbs in *νω* the Attics form the Perfect Passive in *σμαι*; as, *μιαίνω, μεμιάσμαι*.

III. Dissyllables of the First and Second Conjugation, which in the Perfect Active change *ε* into *ο*, in the Perfect Passive resume *ε*; as, *κλεπῶ, κεκλοφα, κεκλεμμαι*.

IV. Dissyllables, that have *τρε* in the Penultima of the Perfect Active, change *ε* into *α* in the Perfect Passive; as, *τρεπω, τέτραμμαι**.

V. Some Verbs from *ευ* in the Penultima of the Perfect Active reject the *ε*; as,

<i>τέλευχα,</i>	<i>τέλυγμαι.</i>	<i>σεσευκα,</i>	<i>σεσυμαι.</i>
<i>πεφευχα,</i>	<i>πεφυγμαι.</i>	<i>κεχευκα,</i>	<i>{ κεχυμαι δε</i>
<i>πεπευκα,</i>	<i>πεπυσμαι.</i>		<i>{ κεχυσμαι.</i>

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Second Augment; as, *τετυμμαι, ἐτετυμμην*.

* By a Sort of Analogy *κλιπῶ* sometimes makes *κίλλαμμαι*.

Paulo-post-Future.

The Paulo-post-Future is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Perfect by inserting *ομ* before *αι*; as, *τετυψαι, τετυφομαι.*

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect by changing the Termination *ται* into *θην*, the preceding smooth Mute into the rough one, and casting off the Reduplication; as, *τετυπλαι, ἐτυφθην.*

Exceptions.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------|-----------|--------------------|
| I. ἐμνησθην, | from | μεμνηται, | } assume σ. |
| ἐρῶσθην, | — | ἐρῶται, | |
| ἐσωθην, | — | σεσῶσαι, | casts off σ. |
| εὗρεθην, | — | εὕρηται, | } change η into ε. |
| ἤρεθην, | — | ἤρηται, | |
| ἐσχεθην, | — | ἐσχηται, | |

II. Those Verbs, which change *ε* into *α* in the Perfect Passive, in this Tense resume the *ε*; as, *ἐτραμμαι, ἐτρεφθην.*

III. Those, which cast off the *ν* in the Perfects, have it restored by the Poets in this Tense; as, *ἐκλινθην*, for *ἐκλιθην.*

First

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the First Aorist by adding *σομαι*, and casting off the Augment; as, *ἐτυφθη*, *τυφθησομαι*.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing *ον* into *ην*; as, *ἐτυπον*, *ἐτυπην*.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Second Aorist by adding *σομαι*, and casting off the Augment; as, *ἐτυπη*, *τυπησομαι*.

Middle Voice.

TENSES *formed differently from any in the Active or Passive Voice.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Second Future*.

S. *τυπῶμαι*, *τυπῆ*, *τυπεῖται*.

D. *τυπῶμεθον*, *τυπεῖσθον*, *τυπεῖσθον*.

P. *τυπῶμεθα*, *τυπεῖσθε*, *τυπῶνται*.

* The First and Second Futures of Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are often the same both in the Middle and in the Active Voices; as in *ψαλλω*, *φαινω*, &c.

First Aorist.

S. ἐτυψαμην, ἐτυψω, ἐτυψαῖο.

D. ἐτυψαμεθον, ἐτυψασθον, ἐτυψασθην.

P. ἐτυψαμεθα, ἐτυψασθε, ἐτυψαῖο.

IMPERATIVE.

First Aorist.

S. τυψαι, τυψασθω.

D. τυψασθον, τυψασθων.

P. τυψασθε, τυψασθωσαν.

OPTATIVE.

First Aorist.

S. τυψαιμην, τυψαιο, τυψαῖο.

D. τυψαιμεθον, τυψαισθον, τυψαισθην.

P. τυψαιμεθα, τυψαισθε, τυψαῖο.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES
in the MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τυπῖ-ομαι	τυπῖ-ε	τυπῖ-οιμην	τυπῖ-ωμαι	τυπῖ-εσθαι	τυπῖ-ομενος
Imp.	ἐτυπῖ-ομην					
2d A.	ἐτυπ-ομην	τυπ-ῆ	τυπ-οιμην	τυπ-ωμαι	τυπ-εσθαι	τυπ-ομενος
2d F.	τυπ-ῆμαι		τυπ-οῖμην		τυπ-εῖσθαι	τυπ-ῆμενος
1st F.	τυψ-ομαι		τυψ-οιμην		τυψ-εσθαι	τυψ-ομενος
1st A.	ἐτυψ-αμην	τυψ-αι	τυψ-αιμην	τυψ-ωμαι	τυψ-ασθαι	τυψ-αμενος
Perf.	τετυπ-α	τετυπ-ε	τετυπ-οιμι	τετυπ-ω	τετυπ-εσθαι	τετυπ-ως
Plup.	ἐτετυπ-ειν					

In the FOURTH CONJUGATION.

	Indic.	Optat.	Infinit.	Part.
1st Fut.	σπερ-ῆμαι	σπερ-οῖμην	σπερ-εῖσθαι	σπερ-ῆμενος.

FOR-

FORMATION of the TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect are the same with those of the Passive Voice.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the First Future Active by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\upsilon\psi\omega$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; but, in the Fourth Conjugation, into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ *.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Aorist Active by adding $\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ †.

Perfect (tt).

The Perfect is generally the same with the Perfect Active except in the Characteristic, which it borrows from the Second Aorist: as, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$; / $\pi\epsilon\phi\epsilon\upsilon\chi\alpha$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\alpha$ ‡.

* Also, those Verbs of the Third Conjugation, which by the Attic Dialect lose σ from the Future Active, change $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\kappa\omicron\mu\iota\tilde{\omega}$, $\kappa\omicron\mu\iota\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

† Verbs in ω pure have this Tense often syncopated; as, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\rho\alpha\mu\eta\nu$, $\tilde{\omega}\nu\alpha\mu\eta\nu$, for $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\rho\eta\sigma\alpha\mu\eta\nu$, $\tilde{\omega}\nu\eta\sigma\alpha\mu\eta\nu$.

‡ $\delta\iota\delta\omega$ makes $\delta\iota\delta\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha$, to avoid the too frequent Recurrence of the δ .

OBSERVATIONS.

I. From Perfects Active in $\eta\kappa\alpha$ and $\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ and $\epsilon\omega$ $\eta\kappa$ and $\epsilon\kappa$ are cast away; from those of other Verbs in ω pure, and of some in ω impure, κ only; as, $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\mu\alpha$; $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\alpha$; $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\alpha$; $\eta\rho\kappa\alpha$, $\eta\rho\alpha$; $\omega\rho\kappa\alpha$, $\omega\rho\alpha$ *.

II. $\alpha\iota$ } in the Penultima of the Present Active is changed into $\epsilon\iota$ } $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta \\ \omicron\iota \end{array} \right\}$ in the Penultima of the Perfect Middle; as, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi\alpha\iota\upsilon\omega, \pi\epsilon\phi\eta\upsilon\alpha \dagger. \\ \lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega, \lambda\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\pi\alpha. \end{array} \right.$

Except $\epsilon\iota\rho\gamma\omega$, $\epsilon\iota\rho\gamma\alpha$.

III. Dissyllables, which have ϵ in the Penultima of the First Future Active, (even when the Present has ϵ in its Penultima,) change it into \omicron in the Perfect Middle ($\mu\iota$): as, $\tau\rho\epsilon\psi\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\omicron\pi\alpha$; $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\omicron\rho\alpha$. Also, one Polysyllable; as, $\omicron\rho\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\omega\rho\omicron\gamma\alpha$.

$\epsilon\rho\gamma\alpha$, from $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omega$, is excepted †.

* Thus, $\gamma\alpha\omega$, $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\eta\kappa\alpha$, P. M. $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\alpha$, Ion. $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\alpha\alpha$.
 $\mu\alpha\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\alpha\alpha$.
 $\tau\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ or $\epsilon\tau\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\alpha\alpha$.
 $\epsilon\tau\alpha\kappa\alpha$,

† α is also changed into η , in $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\lambda\alpha$; $\kappa\lambda\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\eta\gamma\alpha$; and $\theta\alpha\pi\iota\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\pi\alpha$.

‡ $\epsilon\omicron\rho\gamma\alpha$ often occurs, which is produced from this Verb regularly admitting the Attic Augment; though some deduce it from $\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$, P. M. $\epsilon\iota\rho\tilde{\omega}\gamma\alpha$, by Metathesis $\epsilon\omicron\rho\gamma\alpha$.

The

ῥησσω, ῥῥῶγα, is entirely anomal*.

ἰθῶ † makes εἰῶθα by the Attic Dialect.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by changing α into ειν, and prefixing the Second Augment; as, *τετυπα, ετετυπειν.*

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing αν into ομην; as, *ετυπον, ετυπομην.*

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Future Active by changing ῶ into ῥμαι; as, *τυπῶ, τυπῥμαι.* Except *εδῶμαι, φαγομαι, πιομαι,* and the Poetic Futures *βεομαι, νεομαι,* by Crasis *νεῦμαι;* which are thus varied: *φαγ-ομαι, εσαι, εται; &c.*

* *βεβῶλα*, usually considered as the anomalous Perfect of *βαλλω*, is regularly formed from *βολεω*.

† See Appendix, P. 98, Obs. 17th.

CONTRACT VERBS (*vv*);

Verbs of the Third Conjugation in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $o\omega$, are contracted, in all the Voices, in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only.

I. Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, if o , or ω , or oi , or ε , follow α , are contracted into ω , otherwise into α .

II. Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ contract $\epsilon\epsilon$ into ε , and ϵo into ε : in every other Contraction they only lose the ϵ .

III. Verbs in $o\omega$ are contracted,

if $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon, \text{ or } o, \text{ or } \varepsilon, \\ \eta, \text{ or } \omega, \\ \text{any other Diphthong} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{c} \text{—} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{—} \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon, \text{ or } o, \text{ or } \varepsilon, \\ \eta, \text{ or } \omega, \\ \text{any other Diphthong} \end{array} \right\}} \right\} \text{follow } o, \text{ into } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon. \\ \omega. \\ oi^* \end{array} \right.$

* In the Infinitive into ε .

Ex-

Examples.

Examples.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
1	τιμ-αω,	ᾶ	αε, ᾶ		αο, ᾶ	αε, ᾶ	αε, ᾶ	ᾶ
2	φιλ-εω,	ᾶ	εε, ᾶ		εο, ᾶ	εε, ᾶ	εε, ᾶ	ᾶ
3	χευσ-οω,	ᾶ	οε, ᾶ		οο, ᾶ	οε, ᾶ	οε, ᾶ	ᾶ

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
1	ἔτιμ-αον,	ᾶν	αε, ᾶ		αο, ᾶ	αε, ᾶ	αο, ᾶ	ᾶν
2	ἔφιλ-εον,	ᾶν	εε, ᾶ		εο, ᾶ	εε, ᾶ	εο, ᾶ	ᾶν
3	ἔχευσ-οον,	ᾶν	οε, ᾶ		οο, ᾶ	οε, ᾶ	οο, ᾶ	ᾶν

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
1	τιμ-αε,	ᾶ	αε, ᾶ		αε, ᾶ	αε, ᾶ	αε, ᾶ	ᾶ
2	φιλ-εε,	ᾶ	εε, ᾶ		εε, ᾶ	εε, ᾶ	εε, ᾶ	ᾶ
3	χευσ-οε,	ᾶ	οε, ᾶ		οε, ᾶ	οε, ᾶ	οε, ᾶ	ᾶ

OPTATIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμ-αιμι, ᾧ	αοι, ᾧ	αοι, ᾧ
2	φιλ-ειμι, οἷ, *μι	εοι, οἷ, τοι	εοι, οἷ, τε
3	χευσ-οιμι, οἷ	οοι, οἷ	οοι, οἷ

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμ-αιω, ᾧ	αη, ᾧ	αη, ᾧ
2	φιλ-ειω, ᾧ	εη, ᾧ, τοι	εη, ᾧ, τε
3	χευσ-οω, ᾧ	οη, ᾧ	οη, ᾧ

INFINITIVE.

1. τιμ-αιεν, τιμ-ᾶν. 2. φιλ-ειεν, φιλ-εῖν. 3. χευσ-οιεν, χευσ-εῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

	Nom.	Fem.	Neut.	Gen.	Fem.	Neut.
1	τιμ-αων, ᾧν	τιμ-αυσα, ᾧσα	τιμ-αων, ᾧν	τιμ-αωνος, ᾧνος	αυσης, ᾧσης	αωνος, ᾧνος
2	φιλ-εων, ᾧν	φιλ-ευσα, ἔσα	φιλ-εων, ἔν	φιλ-εωνος, ἔβλος	ευσης, ἔσης	εωνος, ἔβλος
3	χευσ-ων, ᾧν	χευσ-ουσα, ἔσα	χευσ-ων, ἔν	χευσ-ωνος, ἔβλος	ουσης, ἔσης	ωνος, ἔβλος

* See Attic Dialect in the Appendix.

Passive and Middle Voices.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.			Plural.
	αη, αῖ ην, ῆ ον, οῖ	αε, αῖ ει, ει, ται αι, ῖ	αο, ῶ εο, ῖ, μεθαι οο, ῖ	αε, αῖ ει, ει, σθαι οι, ῖ
1 τιμ-αο, ῶ				αοι, ῶν
2 φιλ-εο, ῖ				εοι, ῖν
3 χρευσ-οο, ῖ				οοι, ῖν

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.			Plural.
	αη, ῶ ην, ῖ ον, ῖ	αε, αῖ ει, ει, ται αι, ῖ	αο, ῶ εο, ῖ, μεθαι οο, ῖ	αοι, ῶν εοι, ῖν οοι, ῖν
1 τιμ-αο, ῶ				αοι, ῶν
2 φιλ-εο, ῖ				εοι, ῖν
3 χρευσ-οο, ῖ				οοι, ῖν

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.			Plural.
	αε, αῖ ει, ει, σθαι οι, ῖ	αε, αῖ ει, ει, σθαι οι, ῖ	αε, αῖ ει, ει, σθαι οι, ῖ	αε, αῖ ει, ει, σθαι οι, ῖ
1 τιμ-αε, αῖ				αε, αῖ
2 φιλ-ει, ει, σθαι				ει, ει, σθαι
3 χρευσ-οι, ῖ				οι, ῖ

OPTATIVE.

	Present.					
	Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	τιμ=αοι,	ῶ	αοι,	ῶ	αοι,	ῶ
2	φιλ=οι,	οἶ, μνη	οι,	οἶ, το	οι,	οἶ, το
3	χρυσ=οι,	οἶ	οι,	οἶ	οι,	οἶ

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμ-αω, ὦ την, ᾧ	αην, αῖ ενς, ἡς	αων, ὠν ενς, ἥς
2	φιλ-εω, ὦ φιλι, τοι	αω, ὦ εως, ὤς	εω, ὤς οὗς, ὢς
3	χρυσ-οω, ὦ χρυσι, τοι	αω, ὦ εως, ὤς	οω, ὢς οὗς, ὢς

INFINITIVE.

1	τιμ-αισθαι,	ἄσθαι
2	φιλ-εσθαι,	ἑσθαι
3	χρυσ-οισθαι	ῥσθαι

Present.

PARTICIPLE.

1	ΤΙΜΟΚΛΗΤΟΣ	ΩΜΕΝΟΣ	
2	ΦΙΛΕΘΕΛΕΥΣ	ΒΙΜΕΝΟΣ	ΜΕΝΑ, ΜΕΝΟΥ.
3	ΧΕΥΣ-ΘΟΜΕΥΣ	ΒΙΜΕΝΟΣ	

SYNOPSIS of the CONTRACTED VERBS.

Active.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present.	{ τιμ-αω, ὦ φιλ-εω, ὦ χευσ-εω, ὦ }	{ τιμ-αε, ᾶ φιλ-εε, εῖ χευσ-αε, εῖ }	{ τιμ-αιοιμι, ὦιμι φιλ-εοιμι, οἶμι χευσ-οοιμι, οἶμι }	{ τιμ-αω, ὦ φιλ-εω, ὦ χευσ-αω, ὦ }	{ τιμ-αειν, ὦν φιλ-εειν, ὦν χευσ-αειν, ὦν }	{ τιμ-αων, ὦν φιλ-εων, ὦν χευσ-αων, ὦν }
Imperf.	{ ἐτιμ-αον, ὦν ἐφιλ-εον, ὦν ἐχευσ-αον, ὦν }					

Passive and Middle.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present.	{ τιμ-ομαι, ὦμαι φιλ-ομαι, ἔμαι χευσ-ομαι, ἔμαι }	{ τιμ-αθ, ὦ φιλ-εθ, ἔ χευσ-αθ, ἔ }	{ τιμ-αιομην, ὦμην φιλ-εομην, οἶμην χευσ-οομην, οἶμην }	{ τιμ-αμαι, ὦμαι φιλ-εμαι, ὦμαι χευσ-ομαι, ὦμαι }	{ τιμ-αεσθαι, ᾶσθαι φιλ-εεσθαι, εῖσθαι χευσ-αεσθαι, εῖσθαι }	{ τιμ-αμενος, ὦμενος φιλ-εμενος, ἔμενος χευσ-ομενος, ἔμενος }
Imperf.	{ ἐτιμ-αομην, ὦμην ἐφιλ-εομην, ἔμην ἐχευσ-οομην, ἔμην }					

V E R B S in μ i ($\omega\omega$).

Verbs in μ i are derived from Verbs of the Third Conjugation in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, $\omicron\omega$, and $\upsilon\omega$: as from

$\varsigma\alpha\omega$,	$\iota\varsigma\eta\mu$ i;
$\theta\epsilon\omega$,	$\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu$ i;
$\delta\omicron\omega$,	$\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu$ i;
$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\omega$,	$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu$ i.

They are formed,

- I. By changing ω into μ i.
- II. By making Long the Short or Doubtful Vowel of the Penultima.
- III. By prefixing the Reduplication.

The Reduplication is of Two Sorts :

Proper, when the First Consonant of the Present Tense is repeated with ι ; as, $\delta\omicron\omega$, $\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu$ i. But the rough is always changed into the smooth Consonant; as, $\theta\epsilon\omega$, $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu$ i.

Improper, when a rough ι only is prefixed, which happens to Verbs beginning with σ l, π l; or a Vowel: as,

$\varsigma\alpha\omega$,	$\iota\varsigma\eta\mu$ i;
$\pi\iota\alpha\omega$,	$\iota\pi\iota\eta\mu$ i;
$\epsilon\omega$,	$\iota\eta\mu$ i.

These

These Verbs have only Three Tenses; the Present, the Imperfect, and the Second Aorist.

Many want the Reduplication, particularly all Verbs in *υμι*, which last want also the Second Aorist* and the Optative and Subjunctive Moods†.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plural.
1	ἴς-ημι,	ης, ησι	α	α	α̃
2	τίθ-ημι,	ης, ησι	ε	ε	ε̃
3	διδ-ωμι,	ως, ωσι	ο	τον, τον	μεν, τε, σι.
4	ζευγν-υμι,	υς, υσι	υ	υ	υ̃

Imperfect.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plural.
1	ἴς-ην,	ης, η	α	α	
2	ἐτίθ-ην,	ης, η	ε	ε	
3	ἐδιδ-ων,	ως, ω	ο	τον, την	μεν, τε, σαν†.
4	ἐζευγν-υν,	υς, υ	υ	υ	

* Diffyllables in *υμι* have the Second Aorist, but it is the same with the Imperfect.

† In these Moods they borrow the Baryton Forms.

‡ ἐτίθεσαν is sometimes syncopated; as, ἐτίθεν.

Attic Imperfect after the Contract Forms,
more in Use *.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσ-αον, ὦν, αἴς, αἶ, ᾗ	— —	ἴσ-αον, ὦν
2	ἔτιθ-εον, ἔν, εἴς, εἶ, εἷ	— —	ἔτιθ-εον, ἔν
3	ἔδιδ-οον, ἔν, οἴς, οἶ, οἷ	— —	ἔδιδ-οον, ἔν

Second Aorist †.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἔς-ην, ἔς-ης, ἔς-η	ἦλον, ἦην	ἦμεν, ἦε, ἦσαν ‡. (xx)
2	ἔθ-ην, ἔθ-ης, ἔθ-η	ἐλον, ἐην	ἐμεν, ἐε, ἐσαν.
3	ἔδ-ων, ἔδ-ως, ἔδ-ω	ολον, οην	ομεν, οε, οσαν.

IMPERATIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσ-α-θι §,		
2	τιθ-ε-τι , τω	τον, των	τε, τωσαν.
3	διδ-ο-θι,		
4	ζευγνυ-θι,		

* Throughout the Singular Number, and in the Third Person Plural.

† The Second Aorist differs in its Variation from the Imperfect by retaining the long Vowel of the Singular in the Dual and Plural; except in the Verbs τιθημι, διδωμι, and ἵημι.

‡ And ἴσαν. Hom. Il. M. 55.

§ The Æolics retain the long Vowel in this Tense; as, ἴσθη, τιθη, διδω: And from both Forms θι is often cast away; hence ἴση and ἴσα, τιθη, ζευγνυ, δεικνυ, &c. in the Second Person.

|| For τιθιθι, by reason of the preceding θ.

Attic

Attic Present after the Contract Forms,
more in Use.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἰς-αε, ᾱ̃ αε, ᾱ̃	αε, ᾱ̃	αε, ᾱ̃
2	τιθ-εε, εῖ εε, εῖ, τω	εε, εῖ, τον, των	εε, εῖ, τε, τωσαν.
3	διδ-οε, ὤ οε, ὤ	οε, ὤ	οε, ὤ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	5ῃ-θι,		
2	θε-ς*, τω	τον, των	τε, τωσαν.
3	δο-ς†,		

OPTATIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἰσαι-ην,		
2	τιθει-ην, ης, η	ἦον, ἦην	ἦμεν, ἦε, ἦσαν & εν.
3	δίδοι-ην,		

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	σαι-ην, ης, η		
2	θει-ην, ης, η	ἦον, ἦην	ἦμεν, ἦε, ἦσαν & εν.
3	δοι-ην, ης, η		

* All Verbs in μι from Primitives in εω are irregular in this Tense, retaining the short Vowel, and substituting ς for the Syllable θι; as, ἰς, σχις, σπις, φρις, &c. for ἰθι, σχιθι, σπιθι, φριθι.

† δος is irregular for δοθι: This Verb is itself irregular throughout in this Tense, using ο for ω.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴς-ῶ, ᾱς*, ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ
2	τιθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆ τον, τον	ῶμεν, ῆ τε, ῶσι.
3	διδ-ῶ, ῶς, ῶ	ῶ	ῶ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ς-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆ τον, ῆ τον	ῶμεν, ῆ τε, ῶσι.
2	θ-ῶ, ῶς, ῶ	ῶ τον, ῶ τον	ῶμεν, ῶ τε, ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

1. ἴς-αναι. 2. τιθ-εναι. 3. διδ-οναι. 4. ζευγν-υναι.

Second Aorist.

1. ς-ῆναι. 2. θ-εῖναι †. 3. δ-εῖναι †.

* It is sometimes written with an ῆ, as,

ῆς, ῆ | ῆ τον, ῆ τον | — ῆ τε —

† Verbs from Primitives in εω, and διδωμι only from Primitives in οω, change the short Vowel into a Diphthong in this Tense.

P A R-

P A R T I C I P L E.

Present.

1		ἴς-ας,	ᾤσα,	αν
2		τιθ-εις,	εἶσα,	εν
3		διδ-υς,	ᾔσα,	ον
4		ζευβν-υς,	ῶσα,	υν

Second Aorist.

1		ς-ας,	ᾤσα,	αν.
2		θ-εις,	εἶσα,	εν.
3		δ-υς,	ᾔσα,	ον.

FORMATION of the TENSES.

Of the Present, see Page 81.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing μ into ν , and prefixing the Augment, except when the Verb begins with ι : as, $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\nu$; $\iota\varsigma\eta\mu\iota$, $\iota\varsigma\eta\nu$.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect by casting off the Reduplication, and taking its Augment according to the Rule of Baryton Verbs, Page 44; as, $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\theta\eta\nu$; $\iota\varsigma\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\varsigma\eta\nu$; $\iota\eta\nu$, $\eta\nu$.

Obs. When the Verb has no Reduplication, the Second Aorist is the same with the Imperfect.

Passive

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1 ἴσα-μαι,		
2 τιθε-μαι, σαι*, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νηαι.
3 δίδο-μαι,		
4 ζευγνυ-μαι,		

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1 ἴσα-μην,		
2 ἐτιθε-μην, σο*, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, νηο.
3 ἐδίδο-μην,		
4 ἐζευγνυ-μην,		

* The Ionics take away the σ in the Second Person, and the Attics contract the Syllables ; as,

Present.

Ion. ἴσαι, τιθαι,
Att. ἴη, τιθ.

Imperfect.

Ion. ἴαο, ἐτιθεο, ἰδίδοο,
Att. ἴω, ἐτιθε, ἰδιδε.

I M-

I M P E R A T I V E.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵστα-σο *		
2	τιθε-σο *, σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
3	διδο-σο *		
4	ζευγνυ-σο,		

O P T A T I V E.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵσαι-μην,		
2	τιθει-μην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, νηο.
3	διδοι-μην,		

S U B J U N C T I V E.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵσ- $\tilde{\alpha}$ †, $\tilde{\alpha}$	$\tilde{\alpha}$	$\tilde{\alpha}$
2	τιθ- $\tilde{\omega}$ μαι, $\tilde{\eta}$, $\tilde{\eta}$ ται	$\tilde{\omega}$ μεθον, $\tilde{\eta}$ σθον, σθοι	$\tilde{\omega}$ μεθα, $\tilde{\eta}$ σθε, νηαι.
3	διδ- $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$	$\tilde{\omega}$	$\tilde{\omega}$

* The Ionics take away the σ ; and the Attics contract the Syllables: as, ἵσταο, ἵτω; τιθεο, τιθε; δίδοο, δίδε.

† It is sometimes written with an $\tilde{\eta}$; as,

$\tilde{\eta}$, $\tilde{\eta}$ ται | — $\tilde{\eta}$ σθον, $\tilde{\eta}$ σθοι | — $\tilde{\eta}$ σθε —

I N.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

1	ἴς-ασθαι.
2	τιθ-εσθαι.
3	διδ-οσθαι.
4	ζεῦν-υσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

1	ἴσαμεν-ος,	
2	τιθεμεν-ος,	η, ον.
3	διδομεν-ος,	
4	ζεῦνυμεν-ος,	

FORMATION of the TENSES.

Present.

The Present is formed from the Present Active by changing μ into $\mu\alpha\iota$, and shortening the Penultima; as, ἴσημι, ἴσῃμαι: except in ἀήμαι, ἀκαχημαι, ἀλαλημαι, ἀλαλυκτημαι, ἀποκλᾶμαι, διζήμαι, ὀνήμαι*.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed, as in the Barytons, from the Present by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$, and prefixing the Augment, except the Verb begin with ι : as, τιθεμαι, ἐτιθεμην; ἴσῃμαι, ἴσαμην.

Middle Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present and } as in the Passive.
Imperfect }

* ὀνάμαι is also used.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἔσᾱ-μην,		
2	ἔθε-μην, σο*, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ὦσ.
3	ἔδο-μην,		

I M P E R A T I V E.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	σα-		
2	θε-σο†, σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
3	δο-		

O P T A T I V E.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	σαι-μην,		
2	θαι-μην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ὦσ.
3	δοι-μην,		

S U B J U N C T I V E.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	5- ᾧ, ᾧ	ᾧ	ᾧ
2	θ-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται	ῶμεθον, ῆ σθον, σθον	ῶμεθα, ῆ σθε, ὦνται.
3	δ- ῶ, ῶ	ῶ	ῶ

* Ion. ἔθσο, ἔθσο. Att. ἔθε, ἔθε.

† Ion. θσο, θσο. Att. θε, δε.

N

IN-

INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

1	5-ασθαι.
2	θ-εσθαι.
3	δ-οσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

1	5αμεν-ος,
2	θεμεν-ος, η, ον.
3	δομεν-ος,

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect by casting off the Reduplication; as, ἐτίθεμην, ἐθέμην.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES of Verbs in μι, in the Three Voices.

Active.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Particip.
αω { Pref. 5-ημι	}	5-αθι	5-αιην	5-ῶ	5-αναι	5-ας
Imp. 5-ην						
2 A. 5-ην						
εω { Pref. τιθ-ημι	}	τιθ-ετι	τιθ-ειην	τιθ-ῶ	τιθ-εναι	τιθ-εις
Imp. τιθ-ην						
2 A. τιθ-ην						
ωω { Pref. διδ-ωμι	}	διδ-οθι	διδ-οιην	διδ-ῶ	διδ-οναι	διδ-ους
Imp. διδ-ων						
2 A. διδ-ων						
υω { Pref. ζευγν-υμι	}	ζευγν-υθι			ζευγν-υναι	ζευγν-υς
Imp. ζευγν-υν						

Passive.

αω { Pref. 5-αμαι	}	5-ασο	5-αιμην	5-ῶμαι	5-ασθαι	5-αμενος
Imp. 5-αμην						
εω { Pref. τιθ-εμαι	}	τιθ εσο	τιθ-ειμην	τιθ-ῶμαι	τιθ-εσθαι	τιθ-εμενος
Imp. τιθ-εμην						
ωω { Pref. διδ-ομαι	}	διδ-οσο	διδ-οιμην	διδ-ῶμαι	διδ-οσθαι	διδ-ομενος
Imp. διδ-ομην						
υω { Pref. ζευγν-υμαι	}	ζευγν-υσο			ζευγν-υσθαι	ζευγν-υμενος
Imp. ζευγν-υμην						

Middle.

Middle.

The Present and Imperfect Tenses as in the Passive.

Second Aorist.

Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjun.	Infinit.	Part.
αω ἴσ-αμην	ἴσ-ασο	ἴσ-αιμην	ἴσ-ῶμαι	ἴσ-ασθαι	ἴσ-αμενος
εω ἴθ-εμην	ἴθ-εσο	ἴθ-ειμην	ἴθ-ῶμαι	ἴθ-εσθαι	ἴθ-εμενος
οω ἴδ-ομην	ἴδ-οσο	ἴδ-οιμην	ἴδ-ῶμαι	ἴδ-οσθαι	ἴδ-ομενος

FORMATION of TENSES peculiar to the Primitives of Verbs in μι.

A C T I V E.

The *First Future* has sometimes the Reduplication of the Present; as, δίδωσω, *I will give*.

In the *Perfect* of some Verbs in αω the η of the Future is changed into α after the Doric Form; as, γήσω, ἔσακα*. Pluperf. ἔσακειν.

ἔσηκα is sometimes found, but most often as the Perfect Middle of ἔσηκω, *to persist*, in which Case it wants the Augment, but has εἰσηκεν in the Pluperfect. See Augments, Exception 2d, p. 46.

* The Perfect and Pluperfect of this Verb is syncopated; as, ἴσατε for ἴσηκατε, whence ἀφίστατε; ἴσαν for ἴσηκισαν; and ἴσαναι for ἴσηκηναι in the Infinitive.

In the *Perfect* of Verbs in *ew* it is changed into *ei* after the Bæotic Form; as, *θησω, τεθεικα; ἥσο, εἴκα*. The Doric retains *η*; as, *τεθηκα*.

P A S S I V E.

The *Perfect* is regularly formed from the Perfect Active, but that it takes a short Vowel in the Penultima; as, *δεδωκα, δεδομαι*. *Εἶμαι* and *τεθειμαι* are Exceptions.

The *First Aorist* is formed, like that of other Verbs, from the Perfect; as, *δεδοται, ἐδοθην*; but *ἐθην* and *ἐτεθην* * come from what would have been the Perfects regular, *ἐμαι, τεθειμαι* †; though *εἶθην* and *ἄφειθην* are sometimes found.

IRREGULAR VERBS in *μι*.

εἶμι, from *ἔω*, to be; *εἶμι*, from *ἔω*, to go; and *ἦμαι*, to sit, from *ἔω*, to place.

εἶμι, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>εἶμι, εἶς or εἷ, ἐς</i>	<i>ἔσον, ἐσόν</i>	<i>ἔσμεν, ἐσε, εἶσι.</i>

* τ is put for θ in this Word on account of the following θ.

† From these supposed regular Preterites and their Compounds come *ἄφεισις, forgiveness, θεμα, thesis, μεταθεσις, &c.*

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ, ἦν	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἤμην, ἤσο, ἤτο	ἤμεθον, ἤσθον, ἤσθην	ἤμεθα, ἤσθε, ἦντο.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσ-ομαι, ἔσ-η, ἔσ-ῃαι	οἰμεθον, εσθον, εσθον	οἰμεθα, εσθε, [ον]αι.

I M P E R A T I V E.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσθι, or ἔσθι, or ἔσο, ἔσω	ἔσθον, ἔσθων	ἔσε, ἔσωσαν.

O P T A T I V E.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη	εἴητον, εἴητην	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσθι-μην, ἔσθι-ο, ἔσθι-το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

S U B J U N C T I V E.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ᾤ, ᾤς, ᾤ	ᾤτον, ᾤτον	ᾤμεν, ᾤτε, ᾤσι.

I N-

INFINITIVE.

Present.

εἶναι.

Future.

ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ὦν, ὄσα, ὄν.

Future.

ἔσομενος.

εἶμι, *to go*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
εἶμι, εἷς or εἶ, εἷσι	ἶτον, ἶτον	ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἴσι and ἴσι.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
εἶν, εἷς, εἶ	ἶτον, ἶτην	ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴθι or εἶ, ἴτω	ἶτον, ἴτων	ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

ἶναι, or εἶναι, or ἰέναι.

ἡμαι,

ἤμαι*, to sit.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἤ-μαι, σαι, γαι	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, ἵλαι.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἤ-μην, σο, γο †	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ἵλο.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἤ-σο †, σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἴσθαι.

ἴμενος.

* This Verb is irregular only in having an η, instead of an ε, in the Penultima; for it should be considered as the Passive Voice in μι, from ἴω, without a Reduplication.

† The Compound καθημαι has also καθησο in this Person.

‡ Compound καθησο, by Systole καθισο, Ionic καθισο, Attic καθι.

ἵημι,

*ἵημι, to send; ἴημι, to go; ἴσκημι, to know; φημι, to say; and κεῖμαι *, to lie down; usually classed among the Anomals, are entirely regular in the Tenses peculiar to the Verbs in μι, except that the Present Subjunctive of φημι is declined like the Second Aorist.*

* * For the remaining Parts of Speech, *viz.* Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, see SYNTAX.

* *κεῖμαι* is to be considered as the Middle Voice of *κειω*, the same with *κew*, both obsolete. It borrows its Optative and Subjunctive Moods from the Baryton Forms of *κew* in the Middle Voice: e. g. *κεοιμην, οιο, &c. κεωμαι, η, &c.*

S Y N T A X.

MOST general Rules of Construction, which the Greek Language has in common with the Latin, are here omitted.

E X C E P T I O N S

In the *First Concord*.

Nominatives Plural of the Neuter Gender most commonly govern a Verb Singular :

as, ζῶα τρεχει.
Animals run.

Sometimes, also, Masculine and Feminine Plurals ; as,

οὐκ ἔστιν, οἵτινες ἀπεχον̄ται.—PLAT.
There are none who abstain.

ἀχεῖται ὄμφαι μελεων.—PIND.
The Voice of Melody resounds.

A Dual Noun is of course Plural, and may be joined to a Plural Verb ; as,

ἄμφω ἔλεγον.
Both spake.

O

In

In the *Second Concord*.

A Substantive Dual may have an Adjective Plural ; as,

φίλας περι χεῖρε βαλῶμεν.

Let us affectionately embrace.

The Duals ἀμφω and ὅσῳ are often joined to a Substantive Plural ; as,

ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ψευδῶν.

Of both Falsehoods.

The Case of the Substantive is often changed into the Genitive, the Adjective still agreeing with it in Gender and Number ; as, instead of φαῦλοι ἄνθρωποι,

φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Wicked Men.

Substantives are often used as Adjectives ; as,

μαγικῇ τεχνῇ.

Magic Art.

Ἑλλας φωνῇ.

The Greek Language.

In

In the *Third Concord.*

The Attics make the Relative to agree with the Antecedent in Case; as,

χρῶμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω.
I use the Books which I have.

They also place the Antecedent in the same Clause of the Sentence, and in the same Case, with the Relative; as,

ἄτος ἐστίν, ὃν λεγεις ἀνθρωπον.
This is the Man of whom you speak.

A R T I C L E (γγ).

The Article is used to express,

I. Emphasis, or Eminence; as, ὁ ποιητης, *the Poet*; i. e. *Homer.*

II. Distinction, or Definition; as,

κυων ὁ ἔρανε, ἐκ ὁ γῆς.
That caelestial, not terrestrial Dog; i. e. Diogenes.

Ἰωαννης ὁ βαπτιστης.
John the Baptist.

III. The Relative *ὅς*, whenever it is prefixed to Participles, the Verb *εἶμι* being understood; as,

ὁ λεγων, who saith;

i. e. *ὅς ἐστι λεγων, or ὅς λεγει.*

πας ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβανει.—MAT. vii. 8.

Every one that asketh receiveth.

i. e. *ὅς ἐστι αἰτῶν, or ὅς αἰτεῖ.*

The Participle, to which it is prefixed, is often understood, as is sometimes the Article; as,

ὁ ἐν τοῖς ὕρανοις, who art in Heaven.

Sub. *ὦν.*

τις ἐμε παταξας; who struck me?—SOPH.

i. e. *ὅς ἐστι παταξας, or ὅς ἐπαταξε.*

It gives the Adjective or Participle following it in this Construction the Force of a Substantive; as,

το ἀμελες, Negligence.

το φρονεῖν, Prudence.

An Adverb after it in this Construction is used *adjectively*, the Gender being determined by the Article; as,

τα ἔξω, external Things.

οἱ πελας, Neighbours.

Sometimes,

Sometimes, when the Article is in the Neuter Gender, the adverbial Sense remains; as,

το παλαι, *formerly*.—THUCYD.

IV. Either a Proper Name, or what has Relation to it, when used before a *Proper Name*, with ἀμφι, περι, μετα, κατα, προς, &c. as,

οἱ ἀμφι Πλατωναι; *Plato, or the Platonics*.

Office or Relation only, before an *Appellative*; as,

οἱ περι ἱερα, *the Priests*.

V. Property, Possession, or Relation, when in the Neuter Gender before a Genitive*; as, τα μητρος, *the Mother's Possessions*.

VI. A Word or Passage being taken, τεχνικως, i. e. independent of its Meaning; as, το ανθρωπος, i. e. this Word ανθρωπος.

VII. The Signification of οὗτος and ἐκενος, μεν-δε, γαρ-δε, &c. being annexed; as, τα μεν αιδια, τα δε φθαρτα.—ARISTOT.
Some are immortal, others are mortal.

* This Structure stands also for the Word itself; as,

το της ελευθεριας, i. e. ελευθερια, *Liberty*.

The same Signification adverbially; as,

τη μεν, τη δε.

On this Part, on that Part.

VIII. A Noun of any Case, when prefixed in the Neuter Gender to an Infinitive; as,

τη φιλοσοφεῖν το ζητεῖν.—PLUTARCH.

Inquiry is the Province of Philosophy.

The Infinitive thus used with the Article corresponds to the Latin Gerunds; as,

τον καιρον τε λεγειν, *Tempus dicendi.*

DEMOSTH.

ωρα ἀπειναι, *Hora abeundi.*—LUCIAN.

Sub. τε.

μετεβη ἐκαθεν τε διδασκειν.—MAT. XI. 1.

Discessit illinc docendi gratiā.

Sub. ἐνεκα.

ἐκ τε μηδεν ποιησαι ταυθ' ὑπεμειναμεν.

DEMOSTH.

Ex nihil agendo hæc passi sumus.

το πλατεῖν ἐστιν ἐν τῷ χρησθαι.—ARIST.

Divitiæ consistunt in utendo.

θειν ἀνεμοισιν ὅμοιοι.—IL. x. 437.

In currendo ventis similes.

Sub. ἐν τῷ.

ὅξυς

SUB

I. N

tin

aff

JE

ne

pu

&c

*
Dativ
in G
apply

ὄξυς εἰς τὸ πανθ' ὄραν.—MENAN.
Acer ad omnia perspicendum.

οὐν τῷ πινειν, *inter potandum.*—ANACR.

GOVERNMENT.

SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, and VERBS*.

Accusative.

I. Nouns signifying the *Form, Manner, Distinction, Object, Measure, Number, or Part affected*, after SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES; the *Cause, Instrument, or Manner*, after ADJECTIVES and VERBS; are put in the Accusative Case, *κατα, δια, περι,* &c. being understood; as,

πατήρ σοι τὴν ἡλικίαν μαλλον δε τὴν εὐνοίαν.

HELIODOR.

A Father to you in respect of Years, more so in respect of Kindness.

σπευδαιος τὸν τροπον.—ISOCRAT.

Of ingenuous Disposition.

* Those which generally govern a Nominative, Genitive, Dative, or Accusative Case in Latin, have the same Government in Greek; the general Rules of the former, for the most Part, applying to both Languages.

βίαν δε δρᾶσης μηδεν.—EURIP.
You should do nothing with Violence.

Sometimes in the Dative ; as,

ταχος τῷ δρομῷ.
Swiftness of Course.

ἐπιεικῆς ἡθεσι.—PLATO.
Gentle of Manners.

ἤνυσε πολλῷ τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν ταχα.

HERODIAN.

He performed the March with great Expedition.

In the Genitive seldom * ; as,

ἄνθρωπος μεγάλης ἀρετῆς.
A Man of great Virtue.

αὐθάδης φρενῶν.—ÆSCHYL.
Of a daring Spirit.

πρωτεύειν τῆς ἀρετῆς.—XENOPH.
To hold the first Rank in Virtue.

II. Derivatives govern the Cases of their Primitives ; as,

ἀπο τῆς ἐκάστω διανεμεσεως †.—ARISTOT.
From a Distribution to each.

* But the Cause, after *Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*, ἕνεκα, ἐκ, ἀπο, ὑπο, &c. being understood ; the Form, Manner, and Measure, after *Substantives* ; the Part affected, after *Verbs* ; are often used in the Genitive.

† διανεμεω governs a Dative.

ὠνια* { πλᾶττε. —
νομισματι.

To be sold for Money.

ἀλλοτριῶμαι † { ὑμῶν. — DEMOSTH.
τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. — THUCYD.

I am estranged from { you.
the Athenians.

ADJECTIVES governing a

I. GENITIVE.

1. Those which in Latin govern a Genitive or an Ablative.

Except those of *Plenty* and *Want*, which sometimes govern a Dative; as,

ἀφνειος μηλοισι. — HESIOD.
Abounding in Fruits.

2. Verbals denoting Action ‡ and Capacity; as,

ψυχῆς φυλακτικὸν παιδεῖα. — ARISTOT.
Learning is the Fortress of the Mind.

συκὴ φορὸς συκῶν. — BUD.
A Fig-Tree bearing Figs.

* ὠνεομαι, and † ἀλλοτριῶμαι, govern a Genitive or Dative.

‡ Particularly in ικος and τηριος.

3. Compounds of α privative ; as,

ἀθεῶλος της ἀληθείας.

Who seeth not the Truth.

4. Comparatives, when the Conjunction
ἢ is understood ; as,

δειλοῦτεροι των λαγῶν.

More timid than Hares.

II. Genitive or Dative.

1. Those which have an Active and Passive
Signification ; as,

ἀθεῶλος γυναικος.—HELIODOR.

Not seeing the Woman.

ἀθεῶλος ἄλλοις.—LUCIAN.

Unseen by others.

2. Those which govern a Dative, but are
sometimes used substantively ; as,

ἐγγενης * της χωρας.—DIODOR.

A Native of that Country.

3. Certain Adjectives in different Signifi-
cations ; as,

διαφορος ἑτερων.—PLATO.

Excelling the rest.

διαφοροι ἀλλήλοις.—XENOPH.

Disagreeing among themselves.

* ἐγγενης usually governs a Dative, being derived from ἐγγεινῶμαι.

P R O N O U N.

The Pronouns Primitive and Possessive are often used for each other; as,

πατηρ μου, for ἐμός, *my Father.*

σὸς πόθος, for σε, *the Love of thee.*

The subsequent Adjective often agrees with the Genitive of the Primitive understood in the Possessive; as,

τυχὰς ἐμας τλημονος.

My wretched Fortunes.

V E R B*.

NOMINATIVE.

The Participle ὦν is used with Elegance after τυγχάνω, ὑπαρχω, and εἰμι itself, with another Nominative; as,

ἐχθρὸς ὑπῆρχεν ὦν.—DEMOSTH.

He was an Enemy.

But never with another Participle; as,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν.

Socrates is walking.

* See Note, p. 103.

VERBS OF THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICATIONS GOVERN A

I. GENITIVE (αα).

Beginning,	Abstaining,	Differing,
Desisting,	Wanting,	Distance,
Desiring †,	Excelling ‡,	Erring.

II. Genitive or Accusative § (α).

Admiring,	Neglecting,	Succouring*,
Despising,	Remembering,	Envyng* ¶,
Trying,	Forgetting,	Forgiving*,
Obtaining,	Enjoying,	Smelling,
Laying hold,	Communicating*,	Tasting,
Regarding,	Partaking*,	Feeling:

Also Hearing ||, which with the Accusative will have a Genitive of the Person.

† ποθεω, ἐπιποθεω, - - } govern an Accusative only.

‡ παρεισδοκιμω, ὑπεραγω,

§ Oftener a Genitive.

* With a Dative of the Person.

¶ In the Sense of Grudging, Withholding, or Depriving.

|| πυνθανομαι, to inquire or hear; συνιμι, to understand; ἰνω-
τιζομαι, to hear; have the same Government.

III. Ge-

III. *Genitive, Accusative, or Dative* * (β).I. Commanding,
Abounding.

For the *Genitive, Accusative, and Dative* absolute, see Participles.

DATIVE † (γ).

Dative or Accusative (δ).

Pleasing,	Fawning,
Displeasing,	Reproaching ‡,
Acquiescing,	Following,
Using,	Inhabiting §,
Reverencing,	Speaking } well or ill .
Supplicating ‡,	Doing }

I. ACCUSATIVE ¶.

All Verbs, when *κατα, δια, περι, &c.* are understood.

* A Genitive most often, a Dative very seldom.

† See Note, p. 103.

‡ *ἐπιυχομαι, εὐχίλαομαι, and παρασινῶ*, a Dative only.

§ These have oftener an Accusative than a Dative.

|| A Dative or Accusative of the Person only.

¶ See Note, p. 103.

II. *With*

II. *With a Genitive.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Accusing, | Disappointing, |
| Condemning, | Repelling *, |
| Acquitting, | Forbidding, |
| Warning, | Restraining, |
| Filling, | Changing * †, |
| Emptying, | Valuing, |
| Delivering, | Buying *, |
| Separating, | Selling *, |
| Taking away *, | Esteeming worthy. |

2. Derivatives Active, whose Primitives govern a Genitive ; as,

μακρυνω † σε της πολεως.
I banish thee from the City.

3. Incentives, when the included Verb governs a Genitive ; as,

ἐγευσας § με εὐδαιμονιας.—LUCIAN.
You have made me taste of Happiness.

* The Dative is sometimes used after these Verbs, instead of the Genitive.

† These have a Dative of the Person with whom.

‡ The Adverb *μακραν* governs a Genitive.

§ *γευω*, to taste, governs a Genitive. Thus, *ποτιζω*, to make to drink ; *πλαζω*, to make to err ; &c.

4. Verbs

4. Verbs having after them a Noun signifying the Matter * of which any thing is made ; as,

ἄρπην ἀδαμαντος ἐτευξε.—HESIOD.

He made a Hook of Adamant.

III. *With a Dative †.*

Derivatives Active whose Primitives govern a Dative ; as,

ἐγλυκηνας † μοι ἐδεσμαια.

You rendered my Food pleasant to me.

IV. *Two Accusatives §.*

1. Verbs of Speaking and Doing well or ill, when they govern an Accusative of the Person || ; as,

μηδεν εἰπης φλαυρον ἀνδρας δεξιας.

ARISTOPH.

You should speak no Ill of worthy Men.

τον βασιλεα δρασαι τετο.—THUCYD.

To use the King thus.

* Nouns signifying the Matter are sometimes put in the Dative.

† See Note, p. 103.

‡ The Adjective γλυκυσ governs a Dative.

§ See Note, p. 103.

|| The other Accusative is often changed into an Adverb : as,

μη ἀγορευειν κακω; τον τιθηκοτα.—SOLON.

Speak not ill of the Dead.

2. Those governing an Accusative with a Genitive, when they change their Genitive into an Accusative ; as,

κατηγορῶ τινὰ ψευδός.—DEMOSTH.
I accuse one of Falsehood.

3. Incentives, when the included Verb governs an Accusative ; as,

ὑμας γάλα ἐποτίσα.—I COR.
I have made you drink Milk.

P A S S I V E S.

The Noun signifying the Doer, following Verbs Passive, or of Passive Signification, is used in the Genitive only after ἐκ and ἀπο ; in the Genitive, and sometimes in the Dative, after ὑπο, παρὰ, and πρὸς ; as,

ὁ νῆς ὑπο οἶνου διαφθερεῖται.—ISOC.
The Intellect is impaired by Wine.

ὑπο σαλραπαις διοικεῖσθαι.—HERODIAN.
To be governed by Viceroys.

The Preposition is sometimes omitted ; as,

φίλων νικῶνται φίλοι.—SOPH.
Friends are wrought upon by each other.

πεποιήται μοι.
It has been done by me.

IN-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

When the preceding Verb and the Infinitive relate to the same * Person, the Pronoun † is often omitted before the latter ; as,

ἔφη ζητεῖν ‡.—PLATO. Sub. ἐαυτον.

He said he was inquiring.

Dixit quærere. *Nempe se.*

An Adjective or Participle expressed may agree with the Pronoun understood ; as,

ἐκ ἣν πρὸς τῷ Κυρῷ τροπον ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι.

XEN. Sub. αὐτον.

It was not the Disposition of Cyrus to neglect rewarding when he had it in his Power.

The Infinitive has sometimes a Nominative Case before it ; as,

φησιν αὐτος § αἷτιος γεγενῆσθαι.

He says that he was the Cause.

* When they relate to different Persons the Pronoun must be expressed ; as,

λεγω σε εἶδεναι ταῦτα.

I say that you know these Things.

† Which, in this Case, is always one of the Reciprocal αὐ, ὅς, σφτερος, ἐαυτε contracted αὐτε.

‡ Thus, *pollicitus sum suscepturum.*—TER.

§ The Relative αὐτος and the Reciprocal αὐτε are used for each other indiscriminately when no Ambiguity can arise.

Q

Sometimes

Sometimes a Nominative and Accusative;
as, ἐκ ἑφ' αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἕκκινον στρατηγεῖν.—THUC.
*He said that not he, but the other, had the
Command.*

Hence it has a Nominative after it when
the reciprocal Nominative before it is under-
stood; as,

λέγω εἶναι φίλος.—PLUT. Sub. αὐτός.
I say I am a Friend.

OBSERVATION.

If the Noun after the Infinitive, and the
Nominative to the Verb that precedes
the Infinitive, both relate to the same
Person, the former is put in the Nomi-
native; as,

Περικλῆς ἔφασε μέχρι τῆ βωμῆ φίλος εἶναι.
*Pericles said he was his Friend as far as Con-
science permitted.*—PLUT.

The Infinitives εἶναι and γινεσθαι, and those
of other Verbs governing a Nominative, usu-
ally* have after them the same Case that they
have before them; as,

Nom. ὀρεγονῆαι τῶ πρώτῳ ἑκάστῳ γινεσθαι.

THUC.

They are eager each to be first.

* Not always; as,

ἔδει τοῖς βασιλεῦσι ἀξιοῦν εἶναι φίλοι.

Nor do they think it becoming Kings to indulge Friendship.

σοὶ εὐζαμενῶ ἔδωκε νέον εἶναι.—LUCIAN.

He granted your Petition to be young.

Gen.

Gen. Περι τῆ μελλοντος ἐσεσθαι ὑγιᾶς.—ARIST.
Of that which shall be healed.

Dat. ὡς πρῶτον μὲν ὑπάρχει εἶναι ἰατρῷ, ἐπειτὰ
 ἀγαθῷ ἰατρῷ.

*Whose Fortune it is first to be a Physician,
 then a good Physician.*

Infinitives of other Verbs have sometimes
 the same Government ; as,

συμβέβηκε τοῖς προεσηκοσὶ πρῶτος ἑαυτὸς
 πεπρακοσιν ἡσθῆσθαι.—DEM.

The Infinitive is often put figuratively for
 other Moods with ὥς, ὥςτε, ὥτε, ἐφ' ὅσω ; πρὶν,
 παρὸς, ἐπειδὴ, and οἷος, going before it ; as,

ὥς ἰδεῖν τὸν ἄνθρωπον * ; for ὥς εἶδεν ἄνθρωπος.

When the Man saw.

πρὶν ἀλεκτορα φωνῆσαι.

Before the Cock crew.

ἐπειδὴ † ἀκῆσαι τῆτον ; for ἤκυσεν ἄτος.

After he heard.

οἱ θεοὶ εἰσὶν οἷοι μὴ μεταβάλλειν.—PLATO.

The Gods are such as cannot change.

οἷος ποιεῖν, quasi δυναι' εἶν.

Capable of performing.

* Here is an Ellipsis of such a Verb as συμβαίνει, ἰνδύχεται, &c. as,
When (συνέβη, it happened that) the Man saw.

† ἐπειδὴ has here the Force of μετὰ το.

The Infinitive is sometimes put absolutely instead of the Impersonal Participle ; ὥς, ὅσον, &c. being understood ; as,

ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν.—DEM.—for ἐμοὶ δοκᾶν.

As it appeared to me.

δεῖν, for δεον.

When it ought.

It is often used for the Imperative, μεμνησο, θελε, ὄρα, χρη, or δεῖ, being understood ; as,

μητε συγ' ἀθανάτοισι μαχεσθαι.—IL. ε.

Nor contend thou with the Gods.

The Future of the Infinitive is often expressed by the Aorist or Present of the same Mood with the Particle ἂν ; as,

τί ποιησαι ἂν, ὅγ ποιεῖν ἂν τον πατερα μου οἶε ;

What do you think my Father will do ?

The Infinitive in all Tenses, except the Perfect, with the verb μελλω, is used for the Future of all Voices ; as,

Pres. μελλει ζητεῖν.—MATTH. ii.

He will seek.

Fut. μελλω δρασειν.

I will do it.

Aor. μελλω γενεσθαι.

I shall be.

The

The Infinitive, coming after Verbs implying Motion and also Adjectives, corresponds to the Latin Supines; as,

ἐκ ἡλθον βαλεῖν εἰρηνην.—MATTH.
Non veni missum pacem.

ἃ ποιεῖν αἰσχρον, ταυτὰ μὴδε λεγεῖν καλον.
 ISOCHR.
Quæ sunt turpia factu, ea ne dictu quidem honesta.

IMPERSONALS.

Impersonals govern the Cases, when they retain the Signification, of their Personals.

PARTICULAR IMPERSONALS GOVERNING

A Genitive.

ἐστὶ, *it is the Duty, Part, or Property.*

A Dative.

A Dative.

ἐς	} It is permitted or granted.	συνδοκεῖ	πεπρωται
ἐν ἐς		ἀπεδοξε	ἀρεσκει
ἐξ ἐς		εἰσκει	ἀπαρεσκει
παρεσ		προσεοικε	ἀρκει
χωρεῖ		ἐπεοικε	ἡδᾶ
ἐγ χωρεῖ		καθηκει	εὐημερεῖ
παρεχει		προσηκει	παρεικει
ὑπαρχει		πρεπει	σημαινει
ἐνδεχεται		ἀγηρε	συμβαίνει
δοκεῖ		συμφερε	
μεταδοκεῖ		εἰμαρται	

All Impersonals formed of Verbs Passive, or of Passive Signification, govern a Dative of the Doer or the Receiver; as,

ἠκῆσθαι μοι, it was heard by me.

A Dative

Pa
after
reme

* δ
cufativ

ἀπο
of the
διῶ

†
alone,

A Dative of the *Person*,
and
A Genitive of the *Thing*.

δεῖ*	} There is Need of.	ἀμελεῖται
δεῖται		διαφέρει
ἐνδεῖ		μελεῖ
προσδεῖ, &c.		μεταμελεῖ
ἐλλείπει		μετεσι
χρη*		προσθηκει.

An Accusative.

δεῖ †, χρη †, ὀφείλει.

PARTICIPLES.

Participles are used for the Infinitive Mood after Verbs of *persevering*, *desisting*, *knowing*, *remembering*, *esteeming*, *shewing*, *discovering*,

* δεῖ and χρη have, instead of *this* Dative, sometimes an Accusative of the Person among the Poets; as,

ὅ ποτε με δεῖ.—EURIP.

ἐποθεῖ is found with an Accusative of the Thing, and a Genitive of the Person.

δεῖν is put absolutely with the Genitives μικρῶν, ὀλίγων, &c. as, μικρῶν δεῖν, *it was little short of*.

† δεῖ and χρη, instead of *this* Accusative, which they govern alone, have sometimes a Dative among the Poets; as,

σοὶ δεῖ φαίνεσθαι.—SOPHOCLES.

and

and such as signify an *Affection of the Mind*,
in the Nominative Case ; as,

ἀγαπῶν με διατελεῖ.

Continue to love me.

ὃ παύσομαι γραφῶν.

I will not cease to write.

οἶδα ἰδὼν.

I know that I saw.

μνησθῆναι ποιεῖσας.

I remember that I did it.

After Verbs of *knowing* in the *Dative* also
or *Accusative* ; as,

συννοῖδα ἐμαυτῷ <i>I am conscious</i>	{	Nom. σοφὸς ὢν.—PLATO. <i>that I am wise.</i>
		Dat. μὴ προσποιεῖμεν.—XEN. <i>that I dissemble not.</i>
		Acc. ἀδικῶν.—DEMOSTH. <i>that I injure.</i>

The Participle for the Infinitive is used
after another Participle ; as,

εἰδὼς ἀποδῶσων.—THUCYD.

Knowing he would recompense.

This Participle sometimes agrees with the
Noun which the preceding Verb governs ; as,

ἦσθοντο πεφευγὸς Ἀντωνίου.—PLUTARCH.

They found that Antony had fled.

Par-

Participles are often used in the Way of Periphrasis, with εἰμι, ὑπαρχω, γινομαι, ἔχω, ἤκω, to express the Verb either in the Tense of which they are Participles, or in that of the Verb annexed; as,

ἀπεκτακως ἐστὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον; for ἀπεκτακε.
He killed the Man.

ὤσιωπησας ἐσθι; for σιωπησεις.
Will you not be silent.

ἔχεις ταραξας.—SOPH.—for ἐταραξας.
You have disturbed.

ἤκω φερων.—ISÆUS.—for φερω.
I bring.

The present Participles of the same and other Verbs sometimes seem redundant; as,

παιζεις ἔχων, *you jest.*—LUCIAN.

οἶχεται ἀπιων, *he is gone away.*—PLATO.

When a Participle of any Tense is used with λανθανω, τυγχανω, and φθανω, it is rendered by the same Tense of its own Verb, and the Verb annexed by an Adverb; λανθανω, *by clam, privily; or imprudenter, unawares;*
R τυγχανω,

τυγχανω, by *forte*, *accidentally*; φθανω, by *prius*, *previously*; as,

ἐλαθεν ὑπεκφυγων *.

He privately stole away.

ἐτυγχανεν αὐτῷ ἐμπεσων.

He met him by chance.

μη τις φθαιη ἐπευζαμενος βαλεειν.

Lest any one should boast of having wounded him before.

Participles are sometimes used before Substantives; as,

μεσος ἦν θυμῷμενος.—SOPH.—i. e. θυμῷ.

He was full of Rage.

Sometimes for Adverbs; as,

τολμησας εἰσηλθε.—MARK XV. 43.

He went in boldly.

τελευτῶντες ἐπεισθησαν.—DEMOSTH.

They were at last persuaded.

A Participle is used absolutely with a Noun or Pronoun, most commonly in the Genitive

* ἐλαθον καὶ ἀπικλείναν; *they privately killed*, is another Mode of Construction.

Case, sometimes the Dative, and often the Accusative, especially if it be an Impersonal; the Nominative rarely.

The three former Cases are in reality governed by a Preposition understood, the latter always supposes its proper Verb; as,

ἐμὲ παρόντος, *while I was present.*

Sub. ἐπ'.

παριόντι ἐνιαυτῷ, *at the Close of the Year.*

Sub. σύν, or ἐπὶ.

ἀμφω δ' ἐζόμενω, *both sitting.*

Sub. μετὰ.

δεὸν ἕτερον, *when other Things agreed.*

Sub. μετὰ.

ἀνοίξαντες τὰ σώματος πόρους, πάλιν γινεται

τὸ πῦρ.—ARISTOT.

*When they have opened the Pores of the Body,
Fire is kindled anew.*

Supplied thus;

ὅταν ἀνοίξαντες ὥσι; the same with ἀνοίξωσι.

The Noun or Pronoun is sometimes understood; as,

ἐλθόντων δέ, *as they were come.*

Sometimes the Participle ; as,

και μικρὸν ἀκείνον ἐξετραχηλισε.—XEN.

He was near breaking his Neck.

Sub. δεοντος.

A Participle in the Dative, agreeing with a Personal Pronoun after ἐσι or ἦν, has the Force of a Verb with a Nominative Case before it ; as,

εἰ σοι ἡδομενω ἐσι, *if you please.*

εἰ σοι βελομενω ἦν, *if you pleased.*

Participles have sometimes the Adverb μεταξυ before them, in whatever Case the Construction requires, corresponding to the Latin Gerund in *dum* ; as,

μεταξυ περιπατῶν τῷ ἐχθρῷ ἐνετυχεν.

Inter ambulandum in hostem incidit.

μεταξυ περιπατῶντι ἀπηνυτησεν ὁ ἐχθρος.

Inter ambulandum ipsi hostis occurrit.

Κλειτον μεταξυ δειπνῶντα ἐφονευσεν.

Clitum inter cœnandum interfecit.

V E R B A L S.

V E R B A L S.

Verbals in *τεος* are used to express Necessity in like Manner as the Latin Participle in *dus*, and they govern the Case of their Primitives* with a Dative of the Doer; as,

μνημονευτεον σοι Θεε, you must think of God.

νεοις ζηλοτητεον τες γεροντας.—SIMON.
Young Men should imitate the old.

They are often used in the Plural; as,

εκ ετι πισευτεα.—LUCIAN.
We must no more confide.

And as Adjectives; as,

ο αγαθος μονος τιμητεος.—ARISTOT.
The good Man alone is to be honoured.

Verbals in *τος* are sometimes used for those in *τεος*; as,

ε βιωτον ενομιζον αυτοις.—DEMOSTH.
They thought they must not live.

* Verbal Substantives have also the Case of their Primitives;
as, *των σων Ηρακλει δωρηματων.—SOPH.*
Thy Gifts to Hercules.

A D V E R B S.

Adverbs of Place, Time, Cause, Order, Concealment, Separation, Number, Exception, Exclamation, and adverbial Nouns, have a Genitive after them governed of a Preposition understood ; as,

μεχρι Σουσων.
As far as Susa.

αχρι της σημερον ημερας.
To this Day.

ενεκα τς βελτιστς.
For the best.

Sub. επι.

εχομενωσ τςων.
After these Things.

λαθρα πατρος.
Without his Father's Knowledge.

ανευ καματς.
Without Labour.

Sub. απο.

χωρις των ειρημενων.
Besides what has been said.

απαξ.

ἅπαξ της ἡμέρας.

Once a Day.

Sub. ἐπι.

ὦ τε ἀδικηματος.

Oh, the Injustice!

οἱμοι των κτηματων.

Alas, my Possessions!

της τυχης, for ὦ της τυχης.

What an Incident!

Sub. δια.

τινος χαριν.

For whose Sake.

δικην ποταμων.

Like Rivers.

ἐνώπιον τε Θεου.

Before God.

Sub. καὶ, or παρ.

Adverbs of Quantity and Quality have a Genitive, the latter when united to the Verbs ἔχω*, διακείμαι, διατίθεμαι, ποιεῶ, πάσχω, ἤκω; as,

τοις αὐτῶν ἀδην.

Abundance of such.

* Yet εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς, are found also with an Accusative; as,

εὖ ἔχω τὸ σῶμα.

I am in good Health. Sub. κατὰ.

ἀφειδῶς

ἀφειδως ἔχει χρημάτων.
He is liberal of his Possessions.
 ἐρωτικως διακειται των καλων.
He is enamoured of beautiful Objects.
 εὖ ἤκω παιδειας.
I am well educated.

In the latter, Sub. *περι.*

Of *accompanying*, govern a Dative by an Ellipsis of the Preposition ; as,

ἅμα τη ἡμέρᾳ.
At Day-break.

ὁμοι τοις ἄλλοις.
Together with the rest.

Sub. *συν.*

Of *swearing*, an Accusative, by the same Ellipsis ; as,

νῆ τον Πλευωνα.

By Pluto.

ναι μα * το δε σκεπῆρον.

By this Sceptre.

Sub. *προς.*

Of *shewing*, a Nominative ; as,

ἰδε ὁ υἱος σε.

Behold thy Son.

ἰδε ὁ ἀνθρώπος.

Behold the Man.

* μα is either Affirmative or Negative from the Particle joined to it ; because a negative Particle is commonly found with it, μα is called a Negative, yet by itself it affirms ; as,

μα τον Δια, *by Jupiter.*

ARISTOPHAN. PLUT. 3. 2. 75.

Adverbs

Adverbs in different Significations govern different Cases; and some in the same Signification (ε); as,

ἀμα ἄλλοις, *with others.*

ἀμα πάντων, *above all.*

Adverbs are sometimes put for Adjectives; as,

τα πρώτα των Δελφών.

HELIODOR.—for πρώτος.

ἴσα Θεῷ.—PHILIP. ii. 6.—for ἴσος.

Two negative Adverbs in Greek strengthen the Negation; as,

ἐ μὴ πινω.

I will by no Means drink.

More Negatives still more forcibly; as,

ἐδεποτε ἐ μὴ ποιήσω.

I will by no Means whatever do it.

But, if a Verb intervene, they generally affirm; as,

ἐ δύναμαι μὴ μεμνησθαι αὐτοῦ.—XEN.

I cannot avoid remembering him.

Adverbs of the final Cause are sometimes understood by Ellipsis*; as,

ἔγραψα, τὸ μὴ τινὰς ζητησθαι πόλε.

THUCYD. Sub. ἐνεκα.

I have written for this Reason, lest any one should happen to inquire.

* Thus, ne id assentandi magis facere existimes, quam, &c.—TER.

M O O D S.

Adverbs of *Likeness*, *Manner*, and *Interrogation*, have commonly an Indicative; of *doubting*, an Indicative or Optative; of *exhorting* or *encouraging*, an Imperative; sometimes a Subjunctive or Indicative. Other Adverbs various Moods.

αι, αιθε, ει, ειθε, and ως, are prefixed to the Imperfect ὤφειλον, or ὀφείλον, and the Second Aorist ὠφελον, or ὀφελον*, with an Infinitive following; as,

εἴθ' ὀφελον ἀγαμος τε μενεῖν, ἀγονος τε γενεσθαι.
I wish I had remained unmarried, or had been childless.

εἴθε alone is prefixed to an Optative in the Present and Future Tenses, to an Indicative in the Perfect; as,

εἴθε γραφοίμην, *I wish I wrote.*

εἴθε γεγραφα, *I wish I had written.*

Sometimes to an Infinitive; as,

εἴθε σε μὴ θνητοῖσι γενεσθαι πημα ποθεῖνον.

I wish thou wert not a desirous Evil to Mankind.

* ὠφελον or ὀφελον without the preceding Particle is prefixed to other Moods; as, ἐφείλον καὶ ἀποκοφονῆσαι. GAL. V. 12.—ὀφείλον ψυχῆς εἰς. APOCAL. III. 15.—and, when followed by the Pronoun of the 2d Person expressed or understood, is itself put in the 2d Person; as,

ὡς ἐφίλεις αὐτοῦ ἐλίσθαι.—IL. γ. 428.

I wish thou hadst perished there.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The following govern an

Indicative and Optative.	Indicative and Subjunctive.	Indicative. and Infinitive *.
εἰ, if.	ὅτε, } when.	ἐπεὶ, } after.
ὅτι, that.	ἐνεκα, }	ἐπεὶδὴ, } since.
ὅπου, } when.	ἐπειδὴν, after.	ὥς, that.
ὅπου, }		

Indicative, Optative, and Subjunctive.	Indicat. Optat. Subj. and Infin.
ἂν, } if.	ὥς, that.
εἰ, }	ἕως, until.
καὶ, although,	
ὅταν, when,	
ἵνα, }	
ὅφρα, } that.	
ὡς, }	

* * * For a more particular Account of the Government of the Conjunctions, see Appendix (ζ).

* Whenever a Conjunction or Adverb goes before an Infinitive, there is an Ellipsis of some Verb, such as συνέλθῃ, &c.

PREPOSITIONS (η).

I. Six Monosyllables.

ἐκ,	πρὸ,
ἐν,	πρὸς,
εἰς,	συν.

II. Twelve Diffyllables.

ἀμφι,	δια,	παρα,
ἀνα,	ἐπι,	περι,
ἀντι,	κατα,	ὑπέρ,
ἀπο,	μετα,	ὑπο.

Prepositions governing a

Genitive.

ἀπο, ἀντι, ἐκ, πρὸ.

Dative.

ἐν, συν.

Accusative.

εἰς.

Genitive or Accusative.

δια.

*Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.*ἀμφι, ἀνα, ἐπι, κατα, μετα, παρα, περι, πρὸς,
ὑπέρ, ὑπο.

E X-

EXAMPLES.

PREPOSITIONS governing one Case only.

A Genitive.

ἀπο, *From.*ἀπο παρθενιας.—LUC. ii. 36.
*From her Virginity.*ἀντι, *For.*ὄφθαλμον ἀντι ὄφθαλμου.—MAT. v. 58.
*Eye for Eye.*ἐκ, *From.*ἐκ νεότητος.—MAT. xix. 20.
*From my Youth.*προ, *Before, For.**Before.**Place.* προ θυρῶν.—ACTS v. 22.
*Before the Door.**Time.* προ τῆς πολέμου.
*Before the War.**Preference.* πολέμον προ εἰρήνης.—HEROD.
*War before Peace.**For.*

For.

On the Part of. μαχεσθαι προ τε παιδων και
προ γυναικων.—IL. δ. 57.
To fight for Wives and Children.

Instead of. προ παιδος θανειν.—EURIP.
To die for his Child.

A Dative.

εν, *In, Among.*

In.

εν λιμενι πλεειν.—PROVERB.
To sail in Harbour.

Among.

ανος εν μελιτταις.—PROVERB.
The As among the Bees.

συν, *With.*

συν Θεω.—PLATO.
With God.

An Accusative.

εις, *Into, Toward.*

Into.

εκ πυρος εις φλογα.—PROVERB.
Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.

Toward.

εις εμε ευνοια.—XENOPH.
Good-Will toward me.

Genitive,

Genitive, Accusative.

δια, *By, Through.*

By.

G. δια ἁμαρτίας θανάτος.—ROM. V. 12.

Death by Sin.

A. δια το αἷμα το ἀρνιᾶ.—APOCALYPS. xii. 11.

By the Blood of the Lamb.

Through.

G. δια πνευματος.—1 COR. xii. 8.

Through the Spirit.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἀμφι, *About, Concerning.*

About.

G. ἀμφι πόλιος οἰκεῖσι.—HERODOT.

They dwell about the City.

D. ἀμφι δ' ἂρ' ὤμοισιν βαλετο ξίφος.—IL. β. 45.

And he threw the Sword about his Shoulders.

A. ἀγρομενοὶ Ἰαρδάνε ἀμφι ρεεθρα.—IL. η. 135.

Collected about the Streams of Jardan.

Concerning.

A. νομῆς τῆς ἀμφι θυσιᾶν κατασθεντάς.—HALIC.

Laws made concerning Sacrifice.

ἀνα,

ἀνα, Through, With.

Through.

- A. ἀνα στρατον.—IL. α. 10.
Through the Army.

With.

- D. χρυσεῷ ἀνα σκηπτρῷ.—IL. α. 15.
upon With a golden Sceptre.

ἐπι, To, Upon.

To.

- G. ἐπι σκοπῶν τοξοειν.—LUCIAN.
To shoot to the Mark.

- D. κτισθεντες ἐπι τοις ἔργοις ἀγαθοις.
EPHES. ii. 10.
Created to good Works.

- A. κυων ἐπιστρέψας ἐπι το ἴδιον ἐξεραμα.
2 PET. ii. 22.
The Dog returned to his Vomit.

Upon.

- G. ἐφ' ἵππων περιηγεν αὐτον.
He led him about on Horse-back.

- D. ἐπι χθονι.—IL. α. 88.
Upon the Ground.

- A. ἐπιβέβηκως ἐπι ὄνον.—MAT. xxi. 5.
Sitting upon an Ass.

κατα,

κατα, *According to, Against.*

According to.

A. κατα Ματθαιον.

According to Matthew.

Against.

G. κατα Χριστ.—PSALM ii. 2.

Against Christ.

μετα, *With.*

G. μετα τε αρνιε πολεμησουσι.

APOCALYPS. xvii. 14.

They will fight with the Lamb.

D. τον μεν μετα χειρσιν ερυσσατο Φοιβος

Απολλων.—IL. ε. 344.

Him Apollo caught with his Hands.

παρα, *Near.*

G. παρα κροταφων τε παρειαι.—HOM. HYMN.

The Cheeks near the Temple.

Τ

περι,

περι, *About, Concerning.*

About.

G. περι καπνῶ γενόμεσθε. — PROV.
To prate about Nothing.

D. περι βωμοῖς. — HERODOT.
About the Altars.

A. περι μεσημεριαν. — ACTS XXII. 6.
About Noon.

προς, *From, To.*

From.

G. προς Διὸς εἰσὶν ἅπαντες. — ODYS. ξ. 57.
All are from Jove.

D. αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ ποτὶ γαίῃ χεῖρας ἀέρων.
ODYS. λ. 422.
But I lifting up my Hands from the Ground.

To.

G. ποτὶ πτολίῳ πετέτ' αἶεα. — IL. χ. 198.
He still continued flying to the City.

D. ——— μητρος ποτὶ γυνασὶ χεῖρας
βάλλειν ἡμετερῆς ——— ODYS. ζ. 310. 311.
Extend your Hands to the Knees of my Mother.

A. τῷ μὲν ἄρ' ἀψορροὶ προτὶ Ἴλιον ἀπώνεοντο.
IL. γ. 313.
They therefore returned to Troy.

ὕπερ,

ὑπερ, *For, Upon.*

For.

G. εἰ ὁ Θεὸς ὑπερ ἡμῶν, τις καθ' ἡμῶν;

ROM. viii. 31.

If God be for us, who can be against us?

Upon.

G. γηρας ὑπερ κεφαλῆς.—PROVERB.

Old Age upon the Head.

D. ὑπερ ἀργυρῶ δ' ὀχενται.—ANACR. Ode 51.

They are carried upon Silver.

ὑπο, *By, Under.*

By.

G. ὑπο κηρυκος προηγορεue τοισιν Ἴωσι.—HEROD.

He gave Orders to the Ionians by an Herald.

D. ὑπο Τρῶεσσιν δαμηναι.—IL. v. 668.

That he should be conquered by the Trojans.

Under.

G. ὑπο χθονος.—HESIOD.

Under the Earth.

D. ὑπο Περσησιν ἐστὶ Αἴγυπτος.—HERODOT.

Egypt is under the Persians.

A. ὑπο του μοδιου.—MAT. v. 15.

Under a Bushel.

* * For the remaining Examples to the Prepositions, see Appendix (η).

P R O S O D Y. of QUANTITY.

The natural Quantity of the Vowels has been given in Page 2.

Every Diphthong is Long by Nature.

The Quantity of the Doubtful Vowels in the First and Middle Syllables is known by *Position—the Case of a Vowel following—Contraction, and Rule.*

P O S I T I O N,

as in Latin, with the following Additions and Variations :

- I. A Short * Vowel at the End of a Word, when the following begins with a Double Consonant, or Two Single Consonants, is *usually* made Long.
- II. A Short Vowel before $\mu\nu$, $\pi\lambda$, $\kappa\lambda$, the last even with a Liquid following, is rendered Common ; as,

συν εὐσφύρω Ἠλεκτρωνη. — HESIOD.

* And of course a Doubtful Vowel.

III. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute with ρ following, or before a Smooth or Rough Mute with any Liquid following, in the Writers of Comedy, always continues Short.

IV. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute, succeeded by any Liquid except ρ , both in the comic and tragic Writers, is always made Long.

V. A Short Vowel before a Single Liquid is sometimes made Long; ι before ρ always except in the Penultima, where it is always Short, except in $\iota\rho\sigma$, $\lambda\rho\sigma$, and $\iota\rho\sigma$ for $\iota\epsilon\rho\sigma$.

CASE OF A VOWEL FOLLOWING.

I. A Doubtful Vowel before another Vowel or a Diphthong is usually Short.

Exceptions.

α and ι Long.

α Long.

1. α supplying the Augment's Place; as,
 $\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$.

2. α Doric used for η .

3. α

3. α Æolic in the Genitives Singular and Plural.

4. α Ionic in the Second and Third Persons Singular Present Indicative of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, and Third Plural of Verbs in $\mu\iota$.

5. In the Present and Imperfect of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, when the Æolic $\nu\alpha\omega$ is supposed inserted.

6. Most Nouns in $\alpha\omega\nu$, whether they increase Long or Short*.

7. Most Feminine Proper Names in $\alpha\iota\varsigma$.

Long in

1. $\iota\omega\nu$, the Termination of Nouns increasing Short.

2. $\iota\omega\nu$, the Termination of Comparatives, but in the Attic Dialect only.

3. First Future Middle Attic of Verbs in $\iota\omega$; as, $\kappa\omicron\mu\iota\tilde{\nu}\mu\alpha\iota$.

* $\phi\alpha\omega\nu$, $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\omega\nu$, and a few more, follow the general Rule.

α and

and α and ι Common.

α and ι .

In the First Syllable of Words exceeding Three Syllables, with the Second and Third Short; as $\omega\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$.

1. In Nouns in α and η .
2. In Verbs in ω .
3. In the Improper Reduplication of Verbs in μ .

II. A Long Vowel or a Diphthong before another Vowel or Diphthong, even in another Word, is sometimes made Short.

CONTRACTION.

- I. A Contracted Syllable is always Long.
- II. When the Article sustains Synalœpha, or occasions it in the Beginning of the succeeding Word, the remaining Vowel is con-

considered as having absorbed * the other, and therefore made Long; as,

ὡς τε δια τετάν τ' ἄγαθ' ἀνθρώπου εἶχεν. — EURIP.

ὡς ἂν το λοιπὸν τᾶ' μ' ἀνακτορ' εὖσεβειν. — Ibid.

R U L E.

The Doubtful Vowels before a Single Consonant are Short.

Exceptions.

α, ι, υ, Long.

α in

1. αμα, the Termination of Verbals.
2. ανος, ανις, ατης, ατις, Terminations of Proper Names, Gentiles, and precious Stones †.
3. ἀνῆρ, in its Oblique Cases and Compounds ‡.
4. Oblique Cases of ῥαξ, θωραξ, ἱραξ, κνωδαξ, κορδαξ, οἶαξ, φαιαξ, φεναξ, λαβραξ.
5. ακιον, the Termination of Diminutives whose Primitives increase Long.

* By some Grammarians it is even called a Contraction.

† Ἀρτιπατης, Δαρδανις, and a few others, are Short.

‡ In the Nominative Singular it is Common.

6. ἄκοσιος,

6. ἀκροσις, the Termination of Numerals ;
also συρακροσις.

7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as,
πεπρωγα.

8. Subjunctive Active of the First Conjugation of Verbs in μι.

9. ασα, Feminine of Participles.

ασι, Third Person Plural of Verbs.

ασω, First Future

ασα, First Aorist

ακα, Perfect

ασις, Derivatives from the same Verb.

} of Verbs in αω pure
and ραω.

Long in

1. Oblique Cases of Monosyllables in ις *,
and Trissyllables having the Two former Short ; and of Words of double Endings in ις or ιν ; also of Words in ις-ιθος.

2. Oblique Cases of Nouns in ιξ-ιγος or ικος, and ιψ-ιπος ; also, a few in ις-ιδος, viz. αἰψις, βαλεις, καρις, κηλις, ληις, κνημις, κρηπις, νεβρις, νησις, σφραγις.

3. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as,
κεκριγα, βεβριθα.

Τις and Δις are Short in the Oblique Cases.

U

4. ιμα,

4. *μα*, Termination of Verbals.
5. *ινος, ινον, ινη*, Terminations of Nouns *.
6. *ισω, ισα*, First Future and Aorist of Verbs in *ιω*.
7. *ιτης, ιτις †*, Terminations of Nouns.
8. *ιβω, ιγω, ιθω, ιφω*, Terminations of Verbs.
9. *ιδιον*, Termination of Diminutives making Two Iotas coalesce; as, from *ιματι-ον, ιματι-ιδιον, ιματιδιον*.

υ Long in

1. *υμα, υμος, υτηρ, υτωρ, υτος, υτης, υτις*, Terminations of Nouns ‡.
2. Oblique Cases of Nouns of double Endings in *υς* or *υν*.
3. Oblique Cases of *βομβυξ, δοιδυξ, κηρυξ, κηυξ, κοκκυξ*, — *δαγυς, κωμυς, γρυψ, γυψ*.
4. The First Singular and Third Plural of the Fourth Conjugation in *μι*, and all the Persons of Dissyllables.

* Possessive Adjectives in *ινος—ινη*, respecting Time, Matter, &c. also *ελλαπίνη*, are Short.

† Verbals in *ιτις* are Short.

‡ Verbals in *υτος, υτης, υτις*, are Short; as is *βραδυτης*, and some others in *υτης*.

5. *υνω*,

5. *υνω, υρω, υχω*, Terminations of Verbs.

6. *υσω, υσσω*, Future and Aorist from *υω*.

7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as,
μεμυκα.

THE LAST SYLLABLES.

I. Terminations in *α, ι, υ*, are Short.

Exceptions.

α Long.

1. Nouns in *α* pure*, *δα, θα*, and also *ρα†*, unless a Diphthong precede.

2. Feminines from Adjectives in *ος*.

3. Duals of the First and Second Declension of the Simples.

4. The Doric *α* used for *η* or *υ*.

ι Long.

1. Adverbs or Pronouns augmented by Paragoge.

* Dissyllables in *αια*, Verbals in *τρια*, Feminines in *ια* from Masculines in *ινς*, Derivatives from Adjectives in *ης*, Cities named from illustrious Men, and *αδεια, ιαπια, Καλαυρια*, follow the general Rule.

† The First Aorist and Perfect Middle of Verbs in *ρω*, also *αγκυρα, γιφυρα, ελαρα, Κορυρα, σκολοπειρα, ταιαγρα*, follow the general Rule.

2. The Attic, as in *δευρε, ταυτι*.

3. *κρι*, and the Names of the Letters.

υ Long.

1. First Person Singular Imperfect of the Fourth Conjugation in *μι*.

2. Certain Adverbs in *υ*, and the Names of Letters.

II. Terminations in *αν, αρ, υ, ις, υν, υς*, are Short.

Exceptions Long.

1. Masculines in *αν*; and the Neuter *αν*, whose Compounds are Short.

2. Accusatives of the First and Second Declension, whose Nominatives are Long in the Ultima.

3. Adverbs in *αν*; except *οταν*, which is Short.

4. Monosyllables in *αρ*; but *γαρ* is Common.

5. Nouns in *ιν-ινος*.

6. Nouns of Two Endings in *ιν* and *ις*, which make both Long.

7. Mono-

7. Monosyllables in $\iota\varsigma$, except $\tau\iota\varsigma$, which is Short.
8. Dissyllables in $\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tau\delta\omicron\varsigma$, and $\tau\theta\omicron\varsigma$.
9. Trissyllables in $\iota\varsigma$, having the Two former Short.
10. Nouns in $\nu\nu\text{-}\tau\omicron\omicron\varsigma$.
11. Accusatives in $\nu\nu$, when the Nominative is Long.
12. $\nu\nu$ the First Person of Verbs in $\mu\iota$, and the Adverb $\nu\nu\nu$.
13. Words of a double Termination in $\nu\nu$ and $\nu\varsigma$, which make both Long.
14. Words declined in $\nu\varsigma$ pure; as, $\iota\chi\theta\upsilon\varsigma$.
15. Monosyllables in $\nu\varsigma$; as, $\mu\nu\varsigma$.
16. Participles of the Fourth Conjugation in $\mu\iota$; as, $\zeta\epsilon\nu\gamma\nu\upsilon\varsigma$.

III. $\alpha\varsigma$ and $\upsilon\phi$ are Long.

Exceptions Short.

1. Nouns increasing, except those in $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$.
2. Accusatives Plural of the Fifth of the Simples.
3. Second Persons of the First Aorist Active, and of the Perfect Active and Middle.
4. Adverbs in $\alpha\varsigma$.

FIGURES

FIGURES OF PROSODY are

I. *Synecphonefis* *, (comprehending both *Synæresis* and *Crafsis*,) *Diæresis*, *Tmesis*, *Systole*, *Diaſtote*, *Cæſura*, which relate to *Words*, being common to the Greek and Latin *Proſody*, and explained in every *System* of *Rhetoric*.

II. *Antipodia*, *Brachycatalexis*, *Catalexis*, *Hypercatalexis*, and *Dialysis*; which relate to *Meaſure*.

Antipodia is the Use of one Foot instead of another.

Brachycatalexis is the Deficiency of a Foot

Catalexis, the Deficiency of a Syllable

Hypercatalexis, the Redundancy of a Syllable or Foot

} at the End of a Verſe.

Dialysis is the Disjunction of the Parts of a Word, ſo that the former Part may cloſe a Verſe, and the latter begin the following one.

* Called alſo *Synizeſis* and *Syzeuxis*.

A P P E N D I X:

FIGURES OF PROSODY, &c.

CONTAINING

(comprehending both the
verses and Greek) Dialects, Twists,

and Latin Prosody, and explained in
every System of Rhetoric

OBSERVATIONS,
SCHEMES OF HETEROCLITES,

PERIPHRASES, and other
late to Modern

P A T R O N Y M I C S,
Anecdotes is the life of one, not mixed of
another

D I M I N U T I V E S,
Branches, the Deficiency of a Syllable

P O S S E S S I V E S, V E R B A L S,

Syllable or Foot

L I S T S O F A N O M A L S,
Diction is the function of the Parts of
Words, to have the former, can may
close a Verse, and the latter begin the
following one.

T A B L E S O F D I A L E C T S,

Called also Dialects, and a Gloss

• &c.

LETTERS

(1)

SIXTEEN Letters viz. Five Vowels a, e, i, o, u, and Eleven Consonants, b, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, x, were introduced from Phoenicia into Greece by the Ionians soon after the Departure of the Ionians out of Egypt, when Amphidion was King of Athens, about the Year before Christ 1000. The remaining eight viz. the long Vowels, the short Vowels, and the double Semivowels, were introduced later, viz. by Palamedes, at the Siege of Troy, ten Years after, and by Demetrius about One Year from the Arrival of Cadmus, about the Year before Christ 900. This is the Account of Whom for the different Opinions of other learned Men, see Vol. II. de Grammatica.

Before the Time of Demetrius, a and e were used for the long as well as the short Sounds of the Latin A and O, viz. for the Sounds now expressed by a and o, and by e and o, as the written for the Diphthongs.

T before a, e, i, o, and x, has the Power of Sound of T, as in

THE VOWELS

(2)

a, e, i, o, u, are called the simple Vowels, and have respective Temporal Signification, viz. certain, present, future.

(3)

Vowels are called Proprietary and Derivative from the Place they occupy in all the Diphthongs, except a. The Proprietary Diphthongs are formed of a, e, i, o, u, respectively joined with, and again with, the same Vowel. From these the Improper are derived, viz.

Proprietary Improper

a	e
i	i
o	o
u	u
e	e
i	i
o	o
u	u

X

L E T T E R S.

(a).

SIXTEEN Letters, viz. Five Vowels, α, ε, ι, ο, υ, and Eleven Consonants, β, γ, δ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ, were introduced from Phœnicia into Greece by *Cadmus* soon after the Departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, when *Amphiclyon* was King of Athens, about the Year before Christ 1493. The remaining eight, viz. the long Vowels, η, ω; the rough Mutes, φ, χ, θ; and the double Semivowels ξ, ζ, ψ, were invented later; φ, χ, θ, and ξ, by *Palamedes*, at the Siege of Troy, 300 Years after; and η, ω, ζ, ψ, by *Simonides*, about 950 Years from the Arrival of *Cadmus*, about the Year before Christ 540. This is the Account of *Pliny*. For the different Opinions of other learned Men see *Vossius de Arte Grammat.*

Before the Time of *Simonides*, ε and ο were used for the *long* as well as the *short* Sounds of the Latin E and O, viz. for the Sounds since expressed by ε and η, and by ο and ω. ο was also written for the Diphthong u.

Γ before γ, κ, ξ, and χ, has the Power or Sound of NG, as in ἀγγεῖλος, πεφάγκα, λυγξ, ἰγχος.

V O W E L S.

(b).

α, ε, ο, are changed into their respective long Vowels in the Temporal Augments. See *Gramm.* p. 45.

(c).

Vowels are called Prepositive and Subjunctive from the Place they occupy in all the Diphthongs, except υι.

The Proper Diphthongs are formed of α, ε, ο, respectively joined with ι, and again with υ. From these the Improper are derived; e. g,

Proper.	Improper.
αι	αε
ει	εε
οι	οε
αυ }	αυ
ευ }	ευ
ου	ωυ
	υι

X

OF

(c).

Of the *Improper* Diphthongs, α, η, ω, were called ἀφωροι by the old Grammarians, the ι being subscribed to denote its Quiescence. The remaining Diphthongs of this Class were called κακοφωροι from the Difficulty of their Pronunciation. The Subscript ι in α, η, ω, was once a constituent Part of the Syllable, written after the Vowel; and expressed in the Pronunciation. On the two Farnesian Columns at Rome are still to be seen the following Inscriptions: EN TEI HODOI TEI ANIPIAI. EN TOI HEPODO ATPOI. which would be written at present ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ Ἀνιπία. ἐν τῷ Ἡρώδε ἀγγεῷ. In these Inscriptions ι is twice used for η; ο four Times for ω and once for α; the ι in every Instance placed after the Vowel to which it has been since subscribed; and the rough Breathing expressed by H, which was once the Mark of Aspiration among the Greeks, from them adopted by the Romans, and continued in Use by the Moderns to this Day.

The Subscript ι is found,

Among *Nouns*, in

- I. The Dative Singular of the 1st, 2d, and 3d, Declension of the Simples.
- II. The Dative Singular, and Genitive and Dative Dual, of the 5th of the Contracts.
- III. Adjectives contracted from ηεις; as, τιμηεις, τιμηεις.

Among *Verbs* in

- IV. The 2d and 3d Sing. Subjunctive Active; as, τυπῆ-ης-η*; retained after Contraction by Verbs in αω and ωω; as, τιμ-αῆς-ᾱς, τιμ-αῆ-ᾱ; φιλ-εῆς-ῆς, φιλ-εῆ-ῆ; consequently found in those Tenses of the Subjunctive Active of Verbs in μι, which have the same † Formation with that of the contracted Form of Verbs in αω, ωω, and ωω.

* All the Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood Active derive their Terminations from those of the present Indicative, changing the Short into their respective Long Vowels, dropping υ and subscribing ι when they occur; e. g.

Indicat. τυπῆ-ω, εἰς, εἰ; εἶπον, εἶπον; ομειν, εἶτε, ἔσσι.

Subjunct. τυπῆ-ω, ῆς, ῆ; ἦτον, ἦτον; ὀμειν, ἦτε, ὤσι.

† Except that Verbs in ωμι make the Second and Third Persons Singular in ως, ω; which is indeed a more natural Contraction of οης, οη, than οῖς, οῖ, used by Verbs in ωω; and that the Second Aorist varies from the Present, and consequently from the contracted Form in Verbs derived from αω, by assuming η instead of α.

V. Other

LETTERS.

5

(d). (e).

V. Other contracted Terminations of Verbs in *aw*, without Distinction of Voices, where *i* occurred before Contraction; as, *βο-αις-ας*, *βο-αις-ας*.

VI. The 2d Sing. * of Tenses of the Indic. Mood in *ουαι*, and of the Subjunc. in *ουαι*, *Passive* and *Middle* Voices; as, *τυπ-ουαι-η*, *τυπ-ουαι-η*; retained after Contraction by Verbs in *aw* and *ew*; as, *τυμ-αη-α*, *φιλ-αη-η*.

VII. The 2d Sing. of Tenses in the Subjunc. *Passive* and *Middle* of Verbs in *μι*; as,

Present.	Second Aorist.
<i>ιγῶ</i> - <i>ῶ</i>	<i>ῶ</i> - <i>ῶ</i>
<i>τιθῶ</i> - <i>μαι</i> - <i>ῶ</i>	<i>θῶ</i> - <i>μαι</i> - <i>ῶ</i>
<i>διδῶ</i> - <i>μαι</i> - <i>ῶ</i>	<i>δῶ</i> - <i>μαι</i> - <i>ῶ</i>

The Subjunctive in the three Voices corresponding with that of the contracted Form of Verbs in *aw*, *ew*, and *ow*, under the Exceptions already noticed.

(d).

αι, *αυ*, and *οι*, are changed in the Temporal Augments of Verbs. See Gramm. p. 45.

(e).

CONSONANTS.

The Mutes are printed in three Columns, or vertical Lines, to exhibit the Affinity of those in the same Column, which for better Sound are often changed into each other.

When two Mutes immediately succeed each other in the same Word, they must be of the same Breathing, both Smooth, both Middle, or both Rough; as, *πλ*, *βδ*, *φθ*; never *πδ*, or *πθ*, &c.

β was sometimes used for the Latin V, to express whose Sound the Greeks had no Character; as, *Σιβηρος*, Severus; *Αμβιβιος*, Ambivius; the first *β* retaining its proper Sound†. But they more usually

* See Appendix, Reference (kk).

† It was once contended that the proper Sound of B was that of the Latin or modern V; to refute which Opinion one Line of Juvenal is sufficient;

Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha et Beta puellæ.

(e.)

usually had recourse to the Diphthong *ou*; as, *Ξουθηος*, *Ουβερλιος*. Plutarch has written *Ξερβιος*, and *Ξερωνιος*, for *Servius*; *ουβ* alone was sometimes used on the same Occasion; as, *Ξουθηος*, *Τισπασιανος*; hence, in different Editions of the Septuagint, we meet with *Δαβιδ* and *Δαυιδ*.

The Digamma, so called from its Figure (F) resembling two Gammas, one over the other, supplied the Place of V among the *Æolics* for a short Time, but it was never universally adopted by the Greeks*.

The *Æolics* prefixed the Digamma to Words beginning with a Vowel, especially in the Case of a Rough Breathing, as they never used the Aspirate: Thus, for *οινος*, *ισπερα*, they wrote *Φοινος*, *Φισπερα*. They inserted it sometimes in the Middle; as, *αιΦων*, *ωΦειον*, for *αιων*, *ωιον*. Hence are derived the Latin Words *Vinum*, *Vespera*, *Ævum*, *Orum*, &c. The Cretans used a *Ϝ* instead of the Digamma; as, *ωϜειον*, *εαϜελιος*, for *ωειον*, *αελιος*. Hence, perhaps, the Error of pronouncing the *β* like the Latin Consonant V. See p. 5, Note.

T, in the Preposition *κατα*, is often changed into *π* and *κ* before *φ* and *χ*, and into *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *π*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, before those Letters respectively; as,

for	{	καταφαλαρα	is read	{	καπφαλαρα
		καταχευσαι			κακχευσαι
		κατεβαλε			καδβαλε
		καταγονυ			καγγονυ
		καταδυναι			καδδυναι
		κατεπισε			καππισε
		καταλειψω			καλλειψω
		καταμονια			καμμονια
	{	κατανευσας		{	καννευσας
		καταρροον			καρροον

N is changed into *μ* before the Mutes of the first Column, *π*, *β*, *φ*, and before *μ* and *ψ*; into *γ* before *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, where it has

Add to this the Proof arising from the Term Alphabet, used in almost all modern Languages; and that St. Augustine says, *Vocem Beta eodem sono significare literam Græcis, & herbam Latinis*. De Doctrina Christ. l. ii. In the Word *Αμβιβιος*, *β* is put for *b* and *v*; for the latter plainly from Necessity, as its Correspondence with the former points out its natural Pronunciation.

* Hence the Romans took their Capital F, which they used instead of V before the Vowel U; as, *DaFus*.

the

PARTS OF SPEECH.

7

(f).

the Sound of NG; into λ, γ, and sometimes σ, before those Letters respectively:

into γ into λ into σ
 { ἰμπίδος ἰμβαίνω ἰμμεν ἰμμενός ἰμμενός
 { ἰμπίδος ἰμβαίνω ἰμμεν ἰμμενός ἰμμενός
 { ἰμπίδος ἰμβαίνω ἰμμεν ἰμμενός ἰμμενός

σ has some Relation to the Mutes of the third Column, τ, δ, θ; for most Imparissyllabics ending in σ change it in the oblique Cases into one of these Letters; as,

χαρι-ς, -τ-ος
 ἀσπι-ς, -δ-ος
 ὄνι-ς, -θ-ος

And Verbs of the Third Conjugation, which have these Letters for their Characteristics, change them in the Future into σ: as,

Present.	Future.
ἀν-τω	ἀν-σω
ἀ-δω	ἀ-σω
πλη-θω	πλη-σω

It was once written like the Roman C, thus, ΦΛΑΥΙΟΣ, Flavius.

H was formerly the Mark of Aspiration among the Greeks; as it is still in Latin; this was afterward divided into two, when the first Part (F) was used to denote the Rough, and the second (I) the Smooth Breathing. These were at Length curved so as to form the Marks in Use at present. The Ancients used the Aspiration sometimes in the Middle; as, πῆμας, like H in the Latin Word *mibi*. Indeed, that denoting the Smooth Breathing is quite unnecessary, since, where the Rough is not expressed, the Smooth is implied of Course.

(f).

PARTS OF SPEECH.

Aristotle and the elder Stoics divided Speech into four Parts, viz. *Noun, Verb, Article, and Conjunction*; considering all Words as *Articles*, which being associated to Nouns served in any Manner to ascertain and determine their Signification; such as, *be, this, that, other, any*. Others afterwards increased the Number by detaching the *Pronoun* from the *Noun*, the *Participle* and *Adverb*

* In ὅτις, ἵνατις, οὕτις, ὅτις, the τ continues, because in Reality they are each two distinct Words; πῆμα being a Conjunction expletive and enclitic.

from

(g). (b). (i). (k).

from the *Verb*, and the *Preposition* from the *Conjunction*. The Latin Grammarians went farther, and detached the *Interjection* from the *Adverb*, within which by the Greeks it was always included as a Species: But, that they might not exceed the Number into which the Greeks had distributed the Parts of Speech, they included the *Article* within the *Pronoun*.

But there is a manifest Distinction to be observed between the *Article* and the *Pronoun*. The *Pronoun* stands by itself, assuming the Power of a Noun, and supplying its Place; as, *He is good, This is Virtue*. The *Article* never stands by itself, but appears at all Times associated to a Noun, serving to ascertain or define it; as, *This Habit is Virtue*.

ὁ, which was usually reckoned an *Article*, is always a *Pronoun Relative*, and therefore referred to that Class: But ὁ is generally an *Article*, though sometimes used as a *Pronoun Demonstrative*.

*** For a curious Disquisition on NUMBER, CASE, and GENDER, see Mr. James Harris of Salisbury's incomparable *Analysis of Universal Grammar*, entitled HERMES, Book I. C. iv. and Book II. C. iv.

(g).

See the last Paragraph above, and Reference (yy) below.

DECLENSIONS.

(b).

There are strictly no more than Four Greek Declensions; the Fourth of the Simples being the Attic Dialect of the Third, and all Contract Nouns, before Contraction, being of the Fifth of the Simples; but as the contracted Terminations are so various, that, if reduced to that one Declension, they would form an Object too complicated for the Minds of Beginners to embrace at once, Grammarians have judged it expedient to separate the Parts, denominating each a distinct Declension, for the temporary Accommodation of the Learner.

(i).

ἄνθρωπος is of the Common Gender according to Priscian, but in Construction is always Masculine. See Vossius.

(k).

Some Nouns in the common Form follow the Doric Dialect in the Genitive; as, Θώρας, τῆ Θώρα, Ἰδαίς, Διονδαίς, Λυαίς, Μισσηαίς, Μαμμοναίς, Σαταναίς, and the Appellatives βαρβαίς, παππαίς.

Some

DECLENSIONS

(l). (m). (n).

Some have *υ* and *α*; as; Ἀρχυτάς, Πυθαγόρας, πατράλοις, μη-
τραλοῖς, ἐρηνοδόχας, γενναδας.

There are also some in *ης*, which follow this Analogy by drop-
ping *σ* for the Genitive; as, ὁ Δρης, τῷ Δρη, Dres; ὁ Πόδης, τῷ
Πόδι, Podes.

(l).

αἰναετός makes the Vocative in *η*. ILIAD. π. 31. — ἰπποτα,
φιλοηγετα, μητιτα, Θυεστα, &c. which occur in Homer, are not,
as some Grammarians have asserted, Vocatives used instead of
Nominatives, a Change never tolerated in any Language, but
really Nominatives of the Æolic, or, as some say, of the Mace-
donian Dialect. Hence are derived the Latin Nominatives *Poeta*,
Cometa, *Athleta* *.

Αἰνείας and Ἀνδρείας, of this Declension, are poetical for Αἰνείας,
Ἀνδρείας. See Pindar, passim. Act. Apost. Cap. ix. Athenæum
Lib. vii. Dioscorid. St. Matth. C. iv. Hence Αἰνεάδαι, in Homer,
and *Æneadæ* in Virgil.

(m).

The Genitives in *ας* of these Proper Names occur in Josephus;
and it might almost be given as a general Rule for Substantives,
since the Termination in *α* pure is by much the most numerous of
Nouns in *α*, did not the great Number of Participles making their
Feminine in *α*, and having *ης* and *η* in the Genitive and Dative,
turn the Scale in Favour of that adopted in the Table.

The ancient Latins followed this Manner of making the Ge-
nitives in *ας*; as, *terras, escas, Latonas*, for *terra, esca, Latonia*.
Paterfamilias continued always in Use.

(n).

SECOND DECLENSION.

All Words in *αα*, and those in *αα*, which have a Vowel or *ε*
preceding *α*, are contracted into *α*. Those in *αα*, preceded by any
Consonant except *ε*, and Words in *ον*, are contracted into *η*; as,
γία, γῆ, ἀπλοη, ἀπλῆ. Each Contraction † is formed by rejecting
the Vowel preceding the Termination.

* Linguae scilicet Æolicæ Latinus Sermo est simillimus.

Quintilian. Lib. I. C. vi.

† Except *αα*, *ῆ*.

(o). (p). (q).

(o).

THIRD DECLENSION.

The Vocative of this Declension is found in a few Instances like the Nominative; for the common Tongue sometimes imitated the Attic Dialect; as, ὦ Θεός, whence the Latin, *o Deus*, and ὦ ἄνθρωπε, *heus tu*.

(p).

It is observable that Nouns in ας and ης sometimes only drop σ to make their Genitive. See (k).

(q).

FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Fourth Declension is in Reality nothing but the Attic Dialect of the Third, and made a separate Declension for the Reason which has been given for classing the various Modes of Contraction under five Heads, and denominating them Declensions.

The Change is made from the Third by substituting ω in every Termination instead of the proper Vowel or Diphthong, subscribing the ι when it occurs, and making the Vocative like the Nominative.

Nouns in ος, having α Long in the Penultima, change it here into ι; as, ναος, νειως; but if α be Short, it continues; as, ταος, ταιως; λαγος, λαγωως.

The Attics often reject ι in the Accusative of this Declension, and almost always in the following Words; ἄθως, ἀππολλωως, ἰωως, κειως, κωως, λαγωως, and τυνδαριωως: Hence, in St. Gregory, τον θεον ἴλω. Sometimes in the Nominative; as, το ἀγγωω, for ἀγγωωι, in Philo; το ἐπιπλωω, for ἐπιπλωωι, in Plutarch; τες ἄλω, for τες ἄλωι, in the Accusative Plural. 1 Samuel, xxiii. 1.

DECLENSIONS.

(2) (r) (c)

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Synopsis of the Variations of the Genitive Case.

From the Vowels α, ι, υ, ω.

Nom.	Gen.	Example.
α —	ατ-ος *	σωμα.
ι —	ι-ος	σινηπι, 2d Contracts.
υ —	ιτ-ος	μελι †.
ω —	π-ος	ἄστυ, 3d Contracts.
υ —	υ-ος †	δακρυ.
ω —	ο-ος	φιδω, 4th Contracts.

From the Consonants ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

Nom.	Gen.	Examples.
αν —	αν-ος	παιαν.
αν —	αντ-ος	Participles.
εν —	εν-ος	Neut. of Adj. in ην.
ην —	ην-ος	Ἑλλην.
ην —	ην-ος	ποιμην.
ιν —	ιν-ος	θιν.
ον —	ον-ος	Neut. of Adj. in ων.
ον —	οντ-ος	Neut. of Part. in ων.
υν —	υν-ος	Φορυν.
υν —	υντ-ος	Neut. Part. of Verbs in υμι.
ων —	ων-ος	Πλατων.
ων —	ων-ος	Χελιδων.

* γαλακτος is a Genitive borrowed from the obsolete γαλαξ. See P. 14.

† μελι is the only Substantive in ι, of the 5th of the Simplex. There are Neuter Adjectives in ι, but they may be said to derive their Genitive rather from the Masculine Termination in ις.

‡ γου and δου sometimes take ατος from the obsolete γουας and δουας.

Y

Nom.

(r).

Nom.		Gen.	Examples.
ων	—	ων-ος	{ <i>Ξινοφων.</i> Participles Present of contracted Verbs in αω.
	—	οων-ος	
	—	οοων-ος	
ων	—	οδ-ος	{ <i>δρακων.</i> Particip. of Pres. 1st Fut. and 2d Aorist Active.
	—	ων-ος	
	—	οδ-ος	{ Particip. 2d Fut. ΑΓ. Particip. Present of Contracts in αω and οω.
	—	ων-ος	
	—	οδ-ος	Neut. of the Compounds of πω.
	—	ων-ος	
	—	ων-ος	Participles Neuter.

ρ.

Nom.		Gen.	Examples.
αρ	—	αρ-ος *	ψαρ.
ηρ	—	ηρ-ος	λυτηρ.
	—	ερ-ος	αιερ.
ορ	—	ορ-ος	ητορ.
υρ	—	υρ-ος	μαρτυρ.
ωρ	—	ωρ-ος †	ιλωρ.
	—	ερ-ος	Νετωρ.
ειρ	—	ειρ-ος	χειρ.

σ.

ας	—	ατ-ος	γηρας.	Some 5th Contracts.
	—	αν-ος †	ανδριας.	
	—	αν-ος	μειας, ταλας, Adjectives.	
	—	αιδ-ος	λαμπας.	
	—	α-ος	λαας.	
εις	—	ε-ος	αληθεις.	1st Contracts.
ευς	—	ε-ος	βασιλευς.	3d Contracts.
ης	—	ε-ος	τρεινης.	1st Contracts.
	—	η-ος	λεεις.	

* Some Nouns in αρ borrow their Oblique Cases from obsolete Words in ας. See P. 14, δαμαρ from the obsolete δαμαρς.

† ιδωρ and σκωρ borrow their Oblique Cases from the obsolete ιδας and σκας.

‡ This Variation is taken from obsolete Words in ανς. See Clark's Homer, B. I. Verse 86.

Nom.

DECLENSIONS.

13

(r).

Nom.	Gen.	Examples.
ης	ην-ος	{ Βελης, a Senator. Thucyd. Adj. contracted from ηεις.
	ην-ος	
		Ουαλης, Valens, and other Names derived from the Latin.
ις	ι-ος	Οϊς.
	ιδ-ος	ἀσπις.
	ιτ-ος	χαρις.
	ιθ-ος	μεριμς.
	ις-ος	θεμις.
	ιν-ος	Words in ις, which often end in ιν.
ος	ε-ος	τειχος. 1st Contracts.
υς	υ-ος	ιχθυς.
	υδ-ος	νεηλυς.
	υθ-ος	κορυς.
	υν-ος	Participles of Verbs in υμι.
		Words in υς, which often end in υν.
ως	ο-ος	αιδως *. 4th Contracts.
	ωτ-ος	φως, Light, and contracted Particip. †
	ωδ-ος	‡ φως, a Pustule.
	ω-ος	ηρως.
	οτ-ος	Participles.
αις	αιτ-ος	δαις.
	αιδ-ος	παις.
εις	ειδ-ος	κλεις.
	εν-ος	κτεις.
	ειν-ος	Σιμοεις.
ους	ο-ος	Βυς.
	οδ-ος	πυς.
	οιν-ος	οδως, and Participles of Verbs in μι.
	ουν-ος	Οπυς, and other Nouns contracted from ουις.
	ωιν-ος	υς.
λς	λ-ος	αλς.
υς	υ-θος	ελμινς.
ρς	ρ-τος	μακαρς. Adjective.

* There is only one more of this Form, which is ηως.

† From αως; as, εςως from εςαως.

‡ The only Word of this Form.

(r). (s).

ξ.

Nom.	Gen.	Example.
ξ { —	γος	τιτῆ ξ.
ξ { —	κος	σφη-ξ*.
ξ { —	κλος	ἀνα-ξ.
ξ { —	χος	ὄνου-ξ.

ψ.

ψ { —	πος	ὦ-ψ.
ψ { —	βος	φλε-ψ.
ψ { —	φος	Κινυ-ψ.

The following Words in *αρ*, *ωρ*, and *υ*, take their Oblique Cases from the obsolete Terminations in *ας*, *ατος*;

ἀλσιφαρ, ἀχειαρ, διλταρ, ἰδαρ, ἡμταρ, ἥπαρ, καρκαρ, κταρ, ὀνταρ, ὕδαρ, πειραρ, σταρ, φρεαρ, —σκωρ, ὕδωρ, —γονυ, δορυ.

Γονυ and δορυ have also their proper Variation; as, τῷ γονυος, δορυος; τῷ γονυι, δορυι; by Metathesis, γυνος, δαρος; γυνι, δαρι.

The following borrow their Oblique Cases from the obsolete Words opposite;

γαλα	} from	γαλαξ.
γυνη		γυναιξ†.
δαμαρ		δαμαρξ.
ἄρξ		ἄρην. G. ἄρηνος, Sync. ἄρνος.

χειρ has always χειρσι in this Case from the poetic Singular χειρι.

(s).

FIRST DECLENSION of Contracts.

In this Declension the Masculine Nouns are Proper Names of Men; the Feminine end in *ηνης*; the Common are Adjectives only. Neuters in *ες* come from Adjectives in *ης*; those in *ος* are all Substantives.

* ἄλωπηξ changes the *η* into *ς* in the Oblique Cases.

† This Word makes γυναι in the Vocative Case by Apocope. From the Vocative of ἀναξ ξ is also frequently cut off.

(s). (t).

Nouns in ης Pure are contracted in the Accusative into α by the Attics; as, εὐφυσια, εὐφυσᾶ; which Form is most in Use.

Proper Names of this Declension, and the Compounds of ἔτος, a Year, are declined sometimes after the First of the Simples, at least in certain Cases; e. g. τον, Ἀριστοφάνην, Νικοτέλην, Δημοσθένην, ὦ Σωκράτη, τὴς Ἐπίστατας, &c. are read.

Neuters in ος sometimes contract ει into ει; as, σκελος, Dual σκελει, σκελει. Nouns in εος, as χρεος, κλειος, contract ει in the Neuter Plural into α. Of Words compounded of κλειος Proper Names only have the double Contraction. Appellatives compounded of the same Word are declined according to the general Example; as, εὐκλειης, ἀκλειης. The First of the two Contractions might perhaps with more Propriety be called a Syncope than a Contraction, were not the Neuter Termination Plural in α rendered Long by it.

(t).

SECOND DECLENSION of Contracts.

This Declension is properly *Ionic*, as appears from *Herodotus*, who wrote in that Dialect. It has also in common with the First and Third the Variation in ος, which has been erroneously called the Ionic Termination in the Tables of Dialects usually appropriated to this Declension; its Variations ought, therefore, to be arranged thus:

Singular.			
	Common.	Attic.	Ionic.
G.	εος	εως	εος
D.	ει	—	ει-ῖ
A.	ιν	—	—
V.	ι	—	—
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ει	—	ει
G. D.	εοιν	εωιν	εοιν
Plural.			
N.	εες-εις	—	εες-ῖς
G.	εων	—	εων
D.	εσι	—	εσι
A.	εας-εις	—	εας-ῖς
V.	εες-εις	—	εες-ῖς

THIRD

(u). (v). (w). (x).

(u).

THIRD DECLENSION of Contracts.

The Attic Genitive in *ως* is most in Use in this Declension, particularly from Masculines in *ευς*. *ευς* Pure is contracted in the Genitive into *υς*; as, *χοεως*, *χοῦς*; and in the Accusative into *ω*; as, *χοια*, *χοᾶ*.

(v).

FOURTH DECLENSION of Contracts.

κλωθες is sometimes found in the Plural of *κλωθω* of this Declension, instead of *κλωθοι*.

There are only two Nouns in *ως* of this Form, viz. *αἶδως* and *ἦως*, which scarcely occur in the Dual and Plural. *ἦως* is more frequent in Prose than *ἦως*. Nouns in *ω* are mostly the Names of Women.

(w).

ADJECTIVES.

Most Compound Adjectives Derivative (and by the Attics *all* Adjectives) in *ος* are declined with Two Terminations after this Example. There are a Few of this Form which sometimes take a distinct Feminine; as, *τερην*,—*εινα*; *θηλυς*,—*εια*; *ἀθανατος*,—*η*; *αἰωνιος*,—*α*.

(x).

Many have only two Genders; as,

ὁ, ἡ	Gen.	
ἄπατωρ	}	Fatherless.
ἄμητωρ		Motherless.
νηστς		Fasting.
	οςος	
	ως	

Some

NUMERALS.

17

(x). (y).

Some have only one Gender ; as,

ὁ ἐργατ-ης, & } laborious, or servile.
ἡ ἐργατ-ις, ἰδος, &c.

These are commonly taken for Substantives ; but they may be joined to Substantives like other Adjectives. Of the same Kind are all Patronymics ; as,

ὁ Νεστοριδ-ης, & } The Son
ἡ Νεστορ-ις, ἰδος } The Daughter } of Nestor.

(y).

NUMERALS.

From Ten to Twenty the least Number may be placed first or last ; thus, δώδεκα, or δεκα δύο ; δεκα τρεις, or τρία και δεκα. From Twenty to Thirty always last ; as, είκοσι εις, είκοσι εν, είκοσι δυο, &c. From Thirty upwards the Conjunction is commonly inserted between ; as, τριακοντα και εν, or, in one Word, τριακοντακαιεν, εκατον και εν, &c.

All Numerals denoting Hundreds, Thousands, Tens of Thousands, &c. are declinable.

Numerals of Abstraction are Feminine ; as, ἡ μονας, Unity, or consisting of One ; ἡ δυαs, consisting of Two ; ἡ τριαs, consisting of Three, &c.

Numerals ending in οος-ῶs, denote Simplicity or Multiplicity in itself ; as, ἀπλοος-ῶs, Simple ; διπλοος-ῶs, Double ; τριπλοος-ῶs, Triple, &c.

In ασιος denote Proportion ; as, διπλασιος, Double ; τριπλασιος, Triple, &c.

In αιος expreſs periodical Days ; as, τριταιος, every third Day ; τεταρταιος, every fourth Day.

The Greeks expreſs the Unit Claſs of Numbers by the Eight First Letters of the Alphabet, with the Addition of the Character ς, called ἐπισημον Fau, or by either Name ſeparately ; the Claſs of Tens is expreſſed by the Eight ſucceeding Letters, and the Character Ϛ, called κοππα ; that of the Hundreds by the Eight remaining Letters and the Character Ϙ, called σάντι, becauſe formed of an inverted Sigma with a π in the Middle.

Units.

NUMERALS.

(v)	(x)	(xx)	(y)	(xx)	(xx)
Units.			Tens.		Hundreds.
α 1			ι 10		ε 100
β 2			κ 20		ς 200
γ 3			λ 30		ζ 300
δ 4			μ 40		θ 400
ε 5			ν 50		φ 500
ς 6			ξ 60		χ 600
ζ 7			ο 70		ψ 700
η 8			π 80		ω 800
θ 9			ϛ 90		Ϟ 900

The Stroke which is placed over these Letters, if removed beneath any one of them, multiplies that Number by a Thousand; as, α 1000; ι 10,000; ε 100,000. The Combination of these

Numbers has no Difficulty; e. g.




ι α	11	α α	1001
κ ϛ	22	η δ	8004
ε κ	120	δ φ π	4580
ω θ	809	κ τ ο	20,370

The following Capitals, from having been Initials of Six numeral Denominations, are frequently used to express those Numbers:

I the Initial of	IA *	stands for	One
Π	ΠΕΝΤΕ		Five
Δ	ΔΕΚΑ		Ten
H	HEKATON		a Hundred
X	XΙΛΙΑ		a Thousand
M	ΜΥΡΙΑ		Ten Thousand

To form other Numbers these Letters may all, except Π, be multiplied Four Times; as,

Π	2	ΔΔ	20	HH	200
III	3	ΔΔΔ	30	HHH	300
IIII	4	ΔΔΔΔ	40	HHHH	400
ΔΔΠ	22	ΗΠ	105	MMMM	40,000

These Letters when inclosed within a Π are multiplied by Five; as,  25,  50,  60.

* Used for μισ.

The

(z). (aa). (bb). (cc). (dd). (ee). (ff).

(z).

The Present, Futures, and Perfect, of the Indicative*, and all Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood, in all the Voices, have the Third Person Plural ending in *σι* or *ται*, and the Second and Third Dual alike.

The remaining Tenses of the Indicative, and all of the Optative Mood, form the latter in *ον* and *ην*.

(aa).

Tenses, whose First Person Plural ends in *μεν*, viz. all Tenses of the Active, the Aorists of the Passive, and the Perfect and Pluperfect of the Middle Voices, have no First Person Dual.

(bb).

ἀγρωσσω, βρασσω, ἐρισσω, μασσω, λεισσω, πασσω, πλασσω, πρασσω, πτισσω.

(cc).

αἰαζω, ἀβροταζω, ἀλαλαζω, ἀλαπαζω, ἀτυζω, γρυζω, δαιζω, ἐλελιζω, ἐναριζω, ἐπιμυζω, θρυλλιζω, κλωζω, κραζω, κριζω, κρωζω, λαπαζω, λυζω, ματιζω, μεμμηριζω, νυταζω, οἰμωζω, ὀλολυζω, πελειμιζω, ῥιζω, ραζω, ριναζω, ρηριζω, ριζω, ρυφελιζω, σφαζω.

(dd).

κλαζω, πλαζω, &c.

(ee).

ἄρπαζω, βαζω, βαγαζω, βυκολιαζω, βριζω, διταζω, ἐγγυαλιζω, θεριζω, μαζω, παιζω, ποκιζω, φατιζω.

(ff).

δικαω, διφαω, δραω, θλαω, κλαω, μαω, μαιμαω, ναω, παω, ἴπαω, φθαω, φλαω.

* To these is added the Paulo-post-Future in the Passive Voice.

(ff). (gg). (bb). (ii). (kk).

Also Verbs from which others in *αννω* and *ασκω* are formed; as, *πιταω*, whence *πιταννω*; *δραω*, whence *διδρασκω*.

The following have *α* and *η*.

ἀραομαι, ἄλοαω, ἄνιαω, ἄφαω, ἰλαω, κναω, κρεμαω, μηκαω, μοιραομαι, πιλαω, πενναω, πειραω, περαω.

(gg).

αἰδεω, αἰσχω, ἄλειω, ἄρχεω, ἱμεω, ἰω, ζεω, κεω, νεικεω, ξεω, ὀλεω, τιλειω, τρεω.

To these are added Verbs, from which are formed others in *εννω* and *εσκω*; as, *ἀμφιεω, ἀμφιεννω; ἄρειω, ἄρεσκω.*

(bb).

αἰδεομαι, αἰνέω, ἀκιομαι, ἀχθεομαι, βδέω, γαμew, δειw†, ζέω, καλεw‡, κηδέω, κορέω, κοτέω, μαχέομαι, ὀζέω, ποθεω, πονέω§, περιw, φορέω.*

(ii).

Barytons are often made Contract Verbs. Thus from the Future in *μῶ* was formed a new Theme in *ew*; as, from *τεμῶ*, *τιμew*, whence the Perfect *τετεμηκα*; and so of the rest in *μῶ*.

(kk).

Among the ancient Greeks the Termination of this Person was in *σαι* in the Indicative, and *ησαι* in the Subjunctive; from both which the *Ionic* Dialect cast out *σ*; and the *Attics* contracted the

* *γαμew*, when it signifies to marry, forms *ησω*; when to give in marriage, *εσω*.

† *δειw* makes *δησῶ* in the Future, and *δεκα* in the Perfect.

‡ *καλεw* makes *εσω* in the Future, and *ηκα* in the Perfect.

§ *πονέω*, when it relates to the Mind, makes *εσω*; when to the Body, *ησω*.

adjoining

adjoining Vowels, subscribing the ι ; this became afterwards the common Usage; as,

Passive and Middle.

Indic.	τυπλ-ομαι, τυπλ-	ισαι.	Ancient.
		ειαι.	Ionic.
		η.	Attic and Common.
Subjunct.	τυπλ-ομαι, τυπλ-	ησαι.	Ancient.
		ηαι.	Ionic.
		η.	Attic and Common.

The ancient Method is retained in some Verbs; as, φαγ-ομαι, -ισαι, καυχ-ομαι, -ισαι; contracted καυχ-ῃμαι, -ᾶσαι; ὀδυν-ομαι, -ισαι; contracted ὀδυνῶμαι, ὀδυνᾶσαι; and in the Perfect and Pluperfect of all. Also in the Present Passive and Middle of the Indicative of Verbs in μι, though they sometimes with the Barytons take the Attic Form; as, ἴση, δυνῃ, τιθῃ, καθῃ, for ἴσασαι, δυνασαι, τιθισαι, καθισαι. But in the Subjunctive they entirely follow the Example of the Barytons; as,

Passive and Middle.

Middle.

Pref.	ἴσ-	-ᾶ.	2d Aor.	ῥ-	-ᾶ.
	τιθ-	-ῃ.		θ-	-ῃ.
	διδ-	-ῷ.		δ-	-ῷ.

Instead of ἴσ-ᾶσαι, τιθ-ῃσαι, διδ-ῷσαι, — and ῥ-ᾶσαι, θ-ῃσαι, δ-ῷσαι.

βηλομαι, οἶομαι, ἴομαι, ὀψομαι, the Future of ὀπλομαι, and by the Attic Dialect almost all Verbs, form this 2d Person in ι . The usual Form is sometimes in Use.

(II).

The 2d Person Singular of ομην among the ancient Greeks was $\iota\sigma\sigma\iota$, which by the Ionic and Attic Dialect underwent a similar Change with $\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$ and $\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$; as,

Passive and Middle.

Indicat.	Imperf.	ἰτυπλ-ομην, ἰτυπλ-	ισσ.	Ancient.
			ισ.	Ionic.
			η.	Attic and Common.
	2d Aorist.	ἰτυπ-ομην, ἰτυπ-	ισσ.	Ancient.
			ισ.	Ionic.
			η.	Attic and Common.

(ll). (mm).

Passive and Middle.

Imperat.	{	Present and Imperfect.	τινι-	{	ισο.	Ancient.
					ιο.	Ionic.
	{	2d Aorist.	τινι-	{	ε.	Attic and Common.
					Middle.	
	{			{	εσο.	Ancient.
					εο.	Ionic.
	{			{	ε.	Attic and Common.

Verbs in μ , here also retain the ancient Mode of forming the 2d Person; as,

Indicat.	{	Imperfect.	{	ισασο. ιτιθεσο. ιδιδοσο.	2d Aorist.	{	Middle. ισασο. ιθεσο. ιδοσο.
Imperat.	{	Pref. and Imp.	{	ισασο. ιτιθεσο. ιδιδοσο.	2d Aorist.	{	Middle. εασο. θεσο. δοσο.

But they sometimes conform to the Barytons in adopting the Attic Contraction; as, $\iota\sigma\omega$, $\iota\tau\theta\epsilon$, $\iota\delta\iota\delta\epsilon$. — $\iota\sigma\omega$, $\iota\theta\epsilon$, $\iota\delta\epsilon$. — $\iota\sigma\omega$, $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$, $\delta\iota\delta\epsilon$. — $\epsilon\omega$, $\theta\epsilon$, $\delta\epsilon$. — See Gramm. P. 86, 87, 89. Notes.

By the same Analogy is the 2d Person Singular of the 1st Aorist Middle formed; as,

$\iota\tau\iota\psi\text{-}\alpha\mu\eta\nu$	{	ασο.	Ancient.
		αο.	Ionic.
		ω.	Attic and Common.

(mm).

Analysis of the 2d and 3d Persons of the PERFECT PASSIVE in all the Conjugations.

They are formed by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\sigma\alpha\iota$ and $\tau\alpha\iota$; the 1st and 2d Conjugations taking a double Consonant to express σ and the

(nn). (oo). (pp). (qq).

the preceding Letter *, and the 3d dropping the σ of the First Person ; as,

I.	τιτυπ-μαι †,	τιτυπ-σαι,	τιτυπ-ται.
		τιτυψαι.	
II.	ωρυγ-μαι,	ωρυγ-σαι,	ωρυγ-ται.
		ωρυξαι,	ωρυκ-ται †.
III.	τιτελισ-μαι,	τιτελι-σαι,	τιτελισ-ται.
IV.	{ ιψαλ-μαι,	ιψαλ-σαι,	ιψαλ-ται.
	{ πεφασ-μαι †,	πεφασ-σαι,	πεφασ-ται.

(nn).

The π is changed into φ because it precedes an Aspirate.

(oo).

When the Third Person Singular of the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive ends in ται and το Pure, the Third Person Plural is formed by inserting ν ; as, λελυται, λελυνται ; ελελυτο, ελελυντο.

(pp).

The Penultima of the Perfect Indicative of such Verbs undergoes the following Change in the Optative :

α	into	αι ;	as,	εκταμαι,	εκταιμην.
η	—	η		ερημαι,	ερημην.
ι	{ short	—	{ long	κειριμαι,	κειριμην.
υ		—		λελυμαι,	λελυμην.

Gaza and Vossius will have the υ changed into υι ; as, λελυιμην, λελυιο, λελυιο ; but Authorities are against them. This Form is chiefly used by Verbs which are contracted in the Present ; others, whether their Termination be pure or impure, more frequently use the Circumlocution,

(qq).

All the Vowels are changed into ω in the First Person of the Perfect Subjunctive. See Ref. (pp).

* See Double Letters, P. 2.

† If there were no other Authority, the Analogy of the 2d and 3d Persons points out τιτυπμαι as the true Resolution of τιτυμμαι. π is changed into μ in this, γ into x in ωρυξαι, and υ into μ in πεφασμαι, for the more harmonious Sound.

(rr). Except

(rr). (ss). (tt). (uu). (vv).

(rr).

Except the following, which form the Perfect Passive in *μαι*:*ἄκω, γινώ, θράνω, καλέω, κταίω, κτάω, ληθώ, πυνώ, παίω, πταίω, ραίω, σείω, χροίω.*

(ss).

ἄρω, δειώ, θυώ, ἰδρω, λυώ, ὄνω, πταώ. διδισμαι from διώ must have been sometimes used, whence δεισμός.*δραώ, κοιναώ, θιασμαι, ἰασμαι, ὄραώ, πείραώ, φωραώ,* and other Verbs of this Sort, making the Perfect Passive in *μαι*, are regular; because those Verbs which have *ω* preceded by *ε* or a Vowel make the Penultima Long in the Future and Perfect Active*.The following have *μαι* and *σμαι*:*κλείω, κολέω, παύω, ἰλαώ, ξέω, κεραιώ, χροίω.**ἀμφίω* and *περίω* have *σμαι* and *σιμαι*.

(tt).

Many Verbs in *ω* Pure, those especially which have *αν*, *ευ*, or *υ*, preceding *ω*; also Polysyllables in *ω*, *ξω*, and *σσω*, with many others, want this Tenie; but *ὀρυσσω* makes *ὀρυγα* and *δωρυγα*.

(uu).

In Dissyllable Verbs beginning with *ε*, the Change of the Penultima, according to the third Observation, supersedes the Augment; as,

P. M.

*ἰλπω**ὀλπα*

}

not

*ἡλπα**ἔργω**ὀργα*

}

ἡργα

(vv).

Dissyllables in *αω*, from which the Attics had excluded *ι*, are not contracted; as,*κλαώ, κρω*, from *κλαίω, κραιώ*.

* Clarke's Homer.

Dissyllables

(νυ). (νω.) (ν)

Dissyllables in *νω* are seldom contracted in the *First* Person Singular, or the *First* and *Third* Plural, of the Indicative; or in the Optative and Subjunctive Mood and Participle; as,

πλιν, πλινμαι, πλινσι—πλινσις, &c.—πλινς, &c.
πλιν.

In the Imperative and Infinitive they are contracted, but not always: *χῶσι* and *χῶν* occur in Herodotus, and *ἀναδῶμενοι* in Thucydides.

Verbs redundant in their Characteristic.

α OR ε.

γῆραι, λωφαι, ξυραι, συλαι, αἰοναι,
γῆρει, λωφει, ξυρει, συλει, αἰονει.

ι OR ο.

δηλει, γαθμει, πολεμει,
δηλω, γαθμω, πολεμω.

α OR ο.

βιαω, βιω, &c.

α OR ι OR ο.

κυνζαω—νω—ωω, &c.

Baryton or Circumflex.

αὐτὸ ομαι	OR	-τομαι	ἔλκ-ω	OR	-τω
βοσκ-ω		-τω	ἱπιμελ-ομαι		-τομαι
γηθ-ω		-τω	κυλινδ-ω		-τω
γραφ-ω		-τω	κυ-ω		-τω
διδασκ-ω		-τω	ζυρ-ομαι		-τομαι
δοκ-ω		-τω	ῥιπτ-ω		-τω
εἰδ-ω		-τω	τρυχ-ω		-τω
εἰλ-ω		-τω			

(νω.)

Verbs in *μι*.

The Long Vowel of the Penultima in these Verbs is changed into the Short one of their respective Primitives in the Dual and Plural of the Present and Imperfect Tenses; but is retained throughout in the Second Aorist, except in *τιθημι*, *ιημι*, and *διδωμι*.

Among

(ww). (xx). (yy).

Among the Poets and Æolics a great Number of Contract Verbs have the Terminations of Verbs in *μι*, but without a Reduplication; as, from

γίλω, — γίλημι;	αἶνω, — αἶνημι;
νικάω, — νικῆμι;	ροέω, — ροῆμι;
ὄρω, — ὄρημι;	ὄνεω, — ὄνημι;
κτάω, — κτήμι;	φιλέω, — φιλήμι.

Barytons sometimes become Verbs in *μι*; as, from βριθω, ἰχω, φερω, we meet with βριθῆμι, ἰχῆμι, φερῆμι; though the η of the Penultima discovers that they are properly derived from βριθεω, ἰχεω, φερεω obsolete, it being usual for Barytons to be changed into Contract Verbs. The Poets for a Reduplication sometimes repeat the two initial Letters; as, from ἀλαω, ἀλαλήμι; ἀχέω, ἀκαχῆμι.

To the common Reduplication they sometimes add a *μ*; as, from πλαω, πιμπλήμι; πρῶω, πιμπρήμι.

They sometimes make the Reduplication in the Middle; as, from ὄνεω, ὀνινημι.

The Ionic and Bæotic Dialect make the Reduplication by *ε*; as, ἔστημι, κεκλυμι, νενοημι, τεθῆμι, τετελημι, τετλημι.

(xx).

In the Second Aorist of Verbs in *μι* the Third Person Plural is often syncopated; as, for

ἔβησαν, ἔβησαν, ἔδωσαν, ἔδρασαν, ἔκτασαν, ἔστησαν,
ἔβαν, sometimes βαν; ἔβην; ἔδον; ἔδραν; ἔκταν; ἔσαν.

(yy).

For prefixing or omitting the Article no certain Rule can be laid down, Authors using or dispensing with it at Discretion as they think the Harmony of the Period, or the Metre of the Verse, is best consulted. Its most general Use is to give Words Precision; Ἄγαθον is Good, i. e. any Good; το ἄγαθον, the chief Good, i. e. of which Philosophers treat.

It is omitted most commonly before Interrogatives *, Indefinites, Universals; as, πᾶσι, μηδεὶς, &c. Cardinal Numbers *, Proper Names (especially in epistolary Addresses *, as Ἰσοκράτης Ἀλιξάνδρῳ, Χαίρειν), Appellatives in the Titles of Books *, as περὶ νόμου, Pronouns Primitive, and the Compounds ἐμαυτοῦ, &c.

* Yet ποῖος, Cardinal Numbers referring to what went before, and Appellatives in epistolary Addresses, have the Article; as, τα ποῖα τα ταῦτα λεγεις. PLATO. ὁ εἰς Φαρισαῖος, the one a Pharisee. Δημοσθένης τῇ Ἑλῇ καὶ τῷ δῆμῳ χαίρειν. And so have sometimes Appellatives in the Inscription of Books; as, περὶ τῷ οὐτος, of Being; περὶ τῷ ψευδῆς, of Falsehood. PLATO.

It is used always before Δινα; as, ὁ δινα τῷ δινός τοῖ δινα ἐσθγ-
 γηδε, DEMOSTH. and the Genitive after Partitives; as, εἰς τὸν
 στρατιωτῶν; frequently before that which is the latter of two Sub-
 stantives of different Persons or Things; as, ὁ υἱός της ἀπαλειας;
 before the latter of two Substantives in Apposition; as, Ματθαίος
 ὁ τελωτής; most commonly before both; as, οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ ποιμένες;
 before an Adjective set after, or standing alone without its Sub-
 stantive; as, τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἀκαθάρτῳ εἰς τα ἴδια. If the Adjec-
 tive following or set after the Substantive has no Article, it must,
 in construing, be separated from the Substantive, and follow the
 Verb; as, ἐστὶ ἄνθρωπος δικαίος. ARISTOT. The Man is just.
 But ἄνθρωπος ὁ δικαίος ἐστὶ, He is a just Man. Πλάτων ἀγαθός ἐστι,
 Plato is good, or a good Man. Πλάτων ὁ ἀγαθός ἐστι, It is Plato
 the good, or it is good Plato. In the first Examples the Adjective
 is the Attribute or Prædicate, in the others the Subject of the
 Proposition.

When two Substantives have the Substantive Verb between them, that which has the Article precedes the Verb, and is the Subject of the Proposition; as, Θεος ἦν ὁ λογος, *The Word was God.* πνευμα ὁ Θεος ἐστίν, *God is a Spirit.*

When the Adjective stands before its Substantive, the Article of the Substantive precedes it; as, ὁ σοφὸς Ἀριστοτέλης, *The learned Aristotle.* τοὶ ἀκαθάρτοι πνεύμασι, *The unclean Spirits.*

But αὐτός, ἕκινος, ὅλος, ὅτος, πᾶς, have the Article between them and the Substantive; as, ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. ἕκινος τοῦ λίθου. ὅλην τὴν γῆν. ὅτοι οἱ λόγοι. πᾶν τὸ σῶμα. The Article is very seldom set before these Adjectives.

The Article is often used for the Relatives $\delta\varsigma$ and $\alpha\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$, the Demonstratives $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ and $\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$, and for $\tau\iota\varsigma$ Interrogative and Indefinite.

• Relative.

ὁ δὲ τετελεσμένος ἐστίν.—1 L. α. 388.

Which is now performed.

το ῥασιον ἀπαντων.—DEMOSTH.

What is easiest of all.

ΤΟ ΣΥ ΛΕΓΕΙΣ.—MARK XIV. 68.

What thou sayest.

Θεοὶ τοὶ * ὀλυμπον ἴχθυσιν. — ODYSSEY.

The Gods that dwell in Heaven.

ὁ δεῖ φη.—ΜΑΤΤΗ. xiii. 28.

He said.

for ὁς. Nom. Masc.

{1-(2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl) 2-Neut.

{ → δ. Acc. Neut.

—oi. N. 139 Masc.

— αὐτὸς.

* Doric for *ei*, Nominat. of the Article.

(yy).

ὁ * Demonstrative.

ὁ γὰρ βασιλεὺς χολωθείς.—IL. α. 9. } for ὅτος.

τον δ' ἄρ' ὑποδραῖδων.—IL. α. 148. } — ὅτον.

τοὶ † μὲν δαίμονες εἰσι.—HEROD. } — ἐκεῖνοι.

περὶ τεχνῶν τῶν.—PLATO. } — ἐκείνων.

ὁ Interrogative.

τὰ χάριν δὴ ταῦτα λεγῶ ;—DEMOSTH. } — τίος.

But for the Sake of what (i. e. for what Purpose) do I say this?

ὁ Indefinite.

εἰ δὲ τῷ δοκεῖ ταῦτα.—DEMOSTH. } — τίη.

If any one is of this Opinion.

The Relative ὅς also, no less frequently than the Article, is used in all these Instances.

ὅς for the other Relative.

ἦ δ' ὅς. He said.—PLATO. } — αὐτός.

καὶ ὅς. Then he (Sub. replied or continued).

ὅς Demonstrative.

ὅς μὲν πεινᾷ, ὅς δὲ μεθύει.—I COR. XI. } — { ὅτος † & ἐκεῖνος.

ὃν μὲν ἰδεῖραν, ὃν δὲ ἀπεκτείναν.—MATTH. } — { ὅτον & ἐκείνον.

They beat one, and killed another.

* In this Sense it has often the Particle *δε* or *γε* annexed ; as, ὁδε, ἥδε, τοδε ; ὅγε, ἥγε, τογε ; for ὅτος, αὐτή, τὸτο ; and that in every Case.

† Doric for οἱ, Nominat. of the Article.

‡ This indeed may be called an Indefinite Sense, the demonstrative Pronouns here serving to express the Indefinites *τις* and *τινα*, or ἄλλος and ἄλλον ; as, *τις μὲν, τις δὲ* ; or ἄλλος μὲν, ἄλλος δὲ. — *τινα μὲν, τινα δὲ* ; or ἄλλον μὲν, ἄλλον δὲ.

ὁ In-

(γγ). (ζζ). (α).

ὅς Interrogative.

ὅς χάριν; For the Sake of what? for τινος.

ὅς Indefinite.

ὅς ἐστὶ δηλός.—THUCYD.

He discovers who he is.

} — τις.

ἄς μὲν, τινὰς δέ.—DEMOSTH.

Some, others.

} — τινὰς.

The ancient Article was τος, which by dropping τ was changed into ὅς, and by cutting off the final Letter became ὁ. In the old Doric Dialect the Use of the τ was still continued. *Vide Homer, passim.* This τος seems to have been used indiscriminately for the Article and the Relative Pronoun. The appropriating of the Gender and Cases with τ prefixed, to the Article, and of those with τ rejected, to the Pronoun, seems to have been the Contrivance of a later Age, when the Invention of Accents also supplied the Means of distinguishing the Nominative, ἦ, οἶ, αἶ, of the Pronoun, from ἦ, οἶ, αἶ, of the Article; but notwithstanding this Distinction, the old Analogy continued to prevail; and thus the Article ὁ and Relative ὅς are used for each other reciprocally in the best Greek Writers.

In the Compounds of the Relative we have ὅπερ, ὅτις, for ὅσπερ, ὅστις; as, ὅπερ σὺ πολλοὺς ἀμεινων. IL. η. 114. ὅτις κ' ἐπὶ ὄρκον ὁμοσση. IL. τ. This ὁ sometimes is undeclined; as, ὅτινα for ὅτινα; ὅτινας for ὅτινας; ὅτινα for ἅτινα; all which occur in Homer.

As the ancient τος was used for τις *, the same in Composition with this Aptot ὁ is used for οἷς in every Case; as, ὅτος, ὅτω, ὅτῳ, &c. for οἷς, ὅτινος, ὅτῳ, &c.

(ζζ).

Particular Verbs governing a Genitive:

ἀνθίσσω, ἐπιδίκαζομαι, ἔρω, ἔχομαι, προξενῶ, σπλωγγίζομαι, στοχαζομαι, ὑπολείπομαι, φειδομαι, ἐπειγομαι.

(α).

ἀνεχομαι, ἀντιλαμβάνομαι, ἀπειπιζω, ἀπογινώσκω, ἀποψηφίζομαι, ἀφίημι, ἔλασσω, ἐξαρχω, καταρχω, ἐξικνεομαι, ἐπικρατέω, ζήλω, κατορ-

* See ὁ Indefinite and ὅς Indefinite.

(α). (β). (γ). (δ).

κατορχεομαι, κληρονομεω, κρατεω, μεθιημι, πνεω, with its Compounds, πρησσω, προσποιεομαι, υπεραιρω, υπερεχω, υπονοεω, φευγω.

The following have a Genitive and sometimes a Dative :

αντεχομαι, δευτερευω, διαπρεπω, καταγελαω, ψευδομαι.

The following have a Dative oftener than a Genitive :

ανταω, ινεχομαι, ιπακχω, πειθομαι, σημαινω, υπακχω, φειδομαι.

The following have a Genitive oftener than an Accusative :

γλιχομαι, διαφερω, διψαω, ιελδομαι, ιλλειπω *, επιδευομαι, επιθυμew, ιφιεμαι, ιμειρω, οργαω, πλεονεκτεω, υπερφερω, χερζω.

The following have an Accusative oftener than a Genitive :

αζομαι, ακοντιζω, αλυσκω, αλυσκαζω, αμυνομαι, διαλειπω, ιθυμew, επιταχυνω, επιτροπευω, καταπλησσω, κατεχω, ξαινω, οπταω, προσλαμβανομαι, τελευταω, χαλαω.

(β).

αντιαζω, αντιαω, απολειπω †, ατακτεω, αφικνεομαι, ακνω ‡, βασκaiνω, επιβαλλομαι, κινδυνευω, μεμφομαι, επιμεμφομαι, μετεχω, προβαινω, συγγινωσκω §, υπερβαλλω.

(γ).

αγρυπνεω, αηδιζομαι, αντεχω, ατενιζω, δυκεω, δολω, ιγχειρεω, ιπεχω, επιπολαζω, προσεχω, πτυω.

(δ).

αθυμew, απορεω, γονυπετεω, ενοχλεω, παρενοχλεω, εμποδιζω, κλεπιω, λυμαινομαι, προσκυνεω, υπερτεινω, υποπτησσω, ωφελεω.

The following have a Dative oftener than an Accusative :

αγαθυνω, αδυνατεω, αμφισβητεω, δυσχεραίνω, επιβαλεω, επιλειπω, επιπλητιω, επιτιμαω, ευαγγελιζω, θαμιζω, κηδεω, πηδαω, επιπηδαω, πολεμew, καταπολεμew, συγχωρεω, φοβειμαι, ψευδομαι.

* Also λειπω sometimes.

† An Accusative or Dative of the Person, and a Genitive or Dative of the Thing.

‡ Besides a Genitive, it has among the Poets a Dative and Accusative of the Person ; κλυω, a Dative only of the Person.

§ Three Cases of the Thing.

The

(δ).

The following have an Accusative oftener than a Dative :

αἶνέω, ἱππᾶνέω, παραινέω, ἀλιτρεύομαι, ἀνακρίνω, ἀφικνέομαι, ἐκδικίω, θαρσύνω, ἱλασκόμαι, κέλευω, κρέω, λοχάω, περιμένω, ὑπομνέω.

A D V E R B S.

The Articles, Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, and Participles, are used adverbially.

Substantives in the Nominative ; as, ἡμᾶρ. HESIOD. μεγάλους, HERODOT.

Adjectives in the Nominative ; as, εὐθὺς, ἰθὺς.

Substantives, Adjectives, and Pronouns, in the Genitive ; as, ἐπιπολής, ὀλίγη, αὐτῇ.

The Article, Substantives, and Adjectives, in the Dative ; as, τῇ, δημοσίᾳ, ἰδίᾳ, ταύτῃ, συνελόντι.

Substantives and Adjectives in the Accusative, often with the Article ; as, θῶραν, ταχὺ, δεινὰ, τὴν ταχίστην. There is ever an Ellipsis of some Word in these Instances ; as, κατὰ ταχὺ. Sub. πρᾶγμα.—βλέπειν δεινὰ. Sub. βλέμματα.—ἐν δημοσίᾳ. Sub. χώρα.—τὴν ταχίστην. Sub. κατὰ ὁδόν ; as, κατὰ τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν, quam celerissime.

Imperative of Verbs ; as, ἄγε, ἄγετε, φερε, ἰά, ἱά, ἀμείλει, ἰθί, &c.

Derivative Adverbs from all the Parts of Speech are too numerous to be specified. Those in δόν, ὡς, ἰσι, ξης, δην, τρεις, are derived as follows : In

δόν, from the Nominative ; as, from ἀγγελῇ, ἀγγελῇδόν.

ὡς, from the Genitive ; as, from βαρεὺν, βαρεὺς ; πρεπόντων, πρεπόντως,

ἰσι,	} as,	{ Σκυθισί,	from Σκυθίζω.
ξης,		{ ἱξίς,	from ἱχόμαι.
δην,		{ ἀρπαγδην,	from ἀρπαζω.

ακίς from Numerals above τρεις ; as, πεντακίς, from πεντε.

Certain Adverbs of Place answering to the Adverbs *where*, *whence*, *whither*, are chiefly derived from Nouns.

Those

(d).

Those answering *where*, and signifying in a Place, end in αι, ει, οι*, ου, σι, θι, ω, and a few in χη.

Those answering *whence* inθεν †.

Those answering *whither* in δε, ζε, σε.

Primitives.	Where.	Whence.	Whither.
	χαμαι,	χαμοθεν,	χαμαζε.
ἐκεῖνος,	ἐκεῖ,	ἐκεῖθεν,	ἐκεῖσε.
οἶκος,	οἶκοι,	οἶκοθεν,	οἶκαδε.
ὄμος,	ὄμω,	ὄμοθεν,	ὄμοσε.
Ἀθηναί,	Ἀθηνησι,	Ἀθηνηθεν,	Ἀθηναζε †.
Ὀλυμπία,	Ὀλυμπιασι,	Ὀλυμπιαθεν,	Ὀλυμπιαδε.
Οὐρανός,	Οὐρανοθι,	Οὐρανοθεν,	{ Οὐρανοσε. Οὐρανονδε.
ἄνω,	ἄνω §.	ἄνωθεν,	ἄνω §.
πᾶς, πᾶντος,	πανταχῇ,	πανταχοθεν,	πανταχοσε.
	On the Ground.	From the Ground.	To the Ground.
	There.	Thence.	Thither.
	At Home.	From Home.	Home or towards Home.
	In the same Place.	From the same Place.	To the same Place.
	At Athens.	From Athens.	To Athens.
	At Olympias.	From Olympias.	To Olympias.
	In Heaven.	From Heaven.	To Heaven.
	Above.	From above.	Upwards.
	Every where.	From every Side.	To every Side.

So ὅθι or οἶ, ὅ, *where*; ὅθεν, *whence*.

* From ὅθι by Syncope and Synæresis; as, οἶκοι, from οἶκοθι.

† ἰσωθεν, ἐνδοθεν, ἐγγυθεν, προσθεν, ἐμπροσθεν, and ὀπισθεν, signifying in a Place.

‡ By Metathesis for Ἀθηνασδε.

§ Adverbs derived from Prepositions have only one Termination for *in loco*, and *ad locum*, i. e. to answer *where* and *whither*; thus κατω stands for *infra below*, and δεωρsum downwards. So also ἐθαδε, ἐνταυθα, ἐνταυθοι, ὧδε, stand for *here* and *hither*. ὅ, ὅπου, οἶ, ὀποῖ, *where*, *whither*. ἄλλαχῃ, *elsewhere*, to another Place; and sometimes ἐκεῖ, *there*, *thither*.

Some

(δ).

Some Adverbs have such an Affinity that beginning with a Vowel they are INDEFINITES, with π INTERROGATIVES, with τ REDDITIVES.

Indefinite.	Interrogative.	Redditive.
ἥ, ὅπῃ, { Which Way. By what Means.	πῇ, { Which Way? By what Means?	τῇδε, { This Way. or { By that ταύτῃ, { Means.
ὥ, { How far. For what Reason	πῶ, { How far? For what Reason?	τῶ, { So far. For that Reason.
ὅτε, ὅποτε, { When. ἡνικα,	πότε, { When? πηνικα,	τότε, { Then. τηνικα,
ὅθεν, ὅποθεν, Whence.	ποθεν, Whence?	τοθεν, Thence.
ὅθι, Where.	ποθι, Where?	τοθι, There.
ὅσον, How much.	ποσον, How much?	τοσον, So much.
οἷον, After what Man- ner.	ποιοῦν, After what Man- ner?	τοιοῦν, After that Man- ner.
ὥσας, How often.	πσας, How often?	τοσας, So often.

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES *used in Composition.*

ἀρι, ἰρι, ζα, λα, βυ, sometimes δα, λι, prefixed to Words, increase their Signification; η and νι deprive; εὐ signifies Facility or Benignity; δυσ the contrary to these.

α for { ἀνυ, deprives.
ἀγαν, increases.
ἀμα, conjoins.

ἀ is sometimes redundant. It often assumes, before a Vowel; as, ἀναξιός; before a Consonant sometimes γ; as, ἀγνοῖω; sometimes μ instead of ν; as, ἀμβροτος.

Interjections are in Greek included under Adverbs of Exclamation, of which the following are the principal.

Rejoicing; ἰς.
Grieving; ἰς, ὦ.
Laughing; ἄ, ἄ.
Bewailing; αἰ, οἰ, ἰω, ὅτοτοι or ὅτλοτοι.
Wishing; εἰ, εἰθε.
Rejecting; ἀπάγε.
Praising; εἰα, εὐγε.
Condemning; ὦ, φευ.

Admiring;

(δ). (ε).

Admiring ; ὦ, βαῖαι, παπαι, αἰβοι.*Deriding* ; ἰς.*Calling* ; ὦ.*Enjoining Silence* ; ἦ, ἦ.*Threatening* ; εἰαι.*Raging* ; εὖοι.*Government of particular Adverbs.*

γνωξ, a Genitive.

ἐμπιλαδον, εὖ, μιγα, a Dative.

ἀμφις, ὡς, Attic for πρὸς, an Accusative.

(ε).

Various Cases after Adverbs of Place.

GENITIVE or DATIVE.

ἀμμιγα, ἀμμιγδην, ἐγγυς, ἐγγυθεν, παρεγγυς, συνεγγυς, ἐξης, ἐφεξης, σχεδον, σχεδοθεν, αὐτοσχεδον.

Often a Genitive.

ἀγχι, ἀγχοθι, ἐκποδων, πλησιον, ἐπιπροσθεν.

Often a Dative.

ἀναπαλιν, ἐμπαλιν.

GENITIVE or ACCUSATIVE.

εἶσω, μεσφα, παρεν, ὀτ παρεξ, περιξ.

-DATIVE or ACCUSATIVE.

δευρο.

GENITIVE, DATIVE, or ACCUSATIVE.

ἀχει, ἀχεις, μεχει, μεχεις.

Various

(ε).

Various Cases after Adverbs of Exclamation.

αι,	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	
αιςοι,	N.	—	—	—	—	
απαυς,	—	G.	—	A.	—	
βαβαι,	}	—	G.	—	—	—
or						
παπαι,	}	—	G.	—	—	—
ειυς,						
ειςοι,	—	—	—	—	V.	
ις,	—	G.	—	—	—	
ιςοι,	N.	G.	—	—	V.	also { D. and G. G. and N.
ει,	N.	—	D.	A.	—	also D. and { N. G. V.
ειςοις,	}	—	G.	—	—	—
ειςοιςοις,						
ειςοιςοιςοις,	—	—	D.	—	—	
φιν,	N.	G.	—	A.	—	also { N. and { G. G. and D. D. and G.
ω,	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	

Moods after Adverbs.

The following govern various Moods *.

αμα, as soon as,	Ind.	—	—	Inf.
αυτιμα, as soon as,	Ind.	—	—	—
αχρς,	} until,	Ind.	—	Sub.
αχρςς,				
εινυς, I wish,	—	—	—	Inf.
ειςοικς,	} until,	Ind.	—	Sub.
ειςοικςς,				
ειπς, after, when,	Ind.	Opt.	—	Inf.
ειπειδαν, after,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ειπειδς, after,	Ind.	Opt.	—	Inf.
ειπεικς, after,	—	—	Sub.	—
ειπειπς, after,	Ind.	—	—	—

* The Government of Moods in the Italic Letter is less frequent.

ἔπειτα, } after,	—	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἔπειτα, }	Ind.	—	Sub.	Inf.
ἔτι, { until,	Ind.	—	—	—
ἔτι, { as long as,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἔτι, { while, when,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
ἔως, { as long as,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
ἔως, { until,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
ἔως, { when,	Ind.	—	—	—
ἔνθα, }	—	—	—	—
ἔνθα, { when,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἔνθα, }	—	—	—	—
μέχρι, until,	Ind.	—	—	—
μέχρι, ἕως, { until,	—	—	Sub.	Inf.
μέχρι, ἕως, { as long as,	Ind.	—	—	—
μη, }	—	Imp. Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
μη ποτε, { forbidding,	—	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
μη πως, { deprecating,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
μη ποτε, { left,	—	—	—	—
οἱ, whither,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
οἱ, { as,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
οἱ, { when,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
οἱ, { whither,	—	Opt.	Sub.	—
οἱ, { where, whither,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
οἱ, { where,	Ind.	—	—	—
οἱ, ὅπου, }	—	—	—	—
οἱ, ὅπου, { wheresoever,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
οἱ, ὅπου, }	—	—	—	—
ὅπου, { when,	—	—	Sub.	—
ὅπως, { how,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ὅπως, { after,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
ὅσον, }	—	—	—	—
ὅσα, { as much as,	Ind.	Opt.	—	Inf.
ὅσω, }	—	—	—	—
ἐξ ὅσον, }	—	—	—	—
ἐφ' ὅσον, { as far as,	—	—	—	—
ἐν ὅσω, whilst,	Ind.	—	—	—
ὅταν, }	—	—	—	—
ὅποτε, { when,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ὅποτε, }	—	—	—	—
οὐ μὴ, }	—	—	—	—
οὐδὲ οὐ μὴ, { by no Means,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ὅφελον, }	—	—	—	—
ὅφελον, { I wish,	Ind.	Opt.	—	Inf.

CONJUNCTIONS.

37

		(ε).	(ζ).			
ὅφρα,	{ until,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—	—
	{ as long as,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—	—
παρος,	before,	Ind.	—	—	—	Inf.
ποτε,	when,	Ind.	—	—	—	—
πριν,	before,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—	Inf.
πρὸτερον,	before,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—	Inf.
ὥς,	{ I wish, as soon	Ind.	Opt.	—	—	—
ὥτε,	{ as,	Ind.	—	—	—	Inf.
ὥσταναι,	{ as if,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—	—
ὥσπιρᾶναι,						
ὥς ἄρα,		—	—	Sub.	—	—
ὥσπερ ἂν,	as if,	—	—	Sub.	—	—
ὥς ὅτε,	until,	Ind.	—	—	—	—
ὥς,	how,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—	—

CONJUNCTIONS.

ἂν, if,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—				
ἂνπερ, if,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—				
ἢτε, or,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—				
ἂν, Potential,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.				
ἅτε, because,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—				
διο, διότι, ἔφ' ὅ, καθ' ὅτε, ἐν ᾧ, ἔφ' ᾧ, ἔφ' ὥγε, ἔφ' ᾧτε, ἔφ' ᾧτω, καθ' ὧν, δι' ὧν, ἐξ ὧν, ὑπερ ὧν, οἷς, ἔφ' οἷς, το for διο, because,	Ind.	—	Sub.	Inf.				
τω, } because, {								
ὅ, }					Ind.	—	—	Inf.
εἰ or αἰ, if,					Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—

And its Compounds εἰπερ, εἰγε, if; εἰπως, if by any Means; εἰποτε, if at any Time; εἰ μὴ, εἰ μὴ γε, εἰ μὴ περ γε, εἰγε μὴ, εἰ μὴ ὅτι, ἔκτος εἰ μὴ, unless; εἰπη, εἰπω, εἰδαπῶ, if at any Time, or any where; have the same Moods. The Poetic εἰα, αἰα, εἰδα, if, have a Subjunctive, sometimes an Indicative and Optative.

εἰ καὶ, although,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
εἰπερ, although,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—

(ζ).

ἤτοι, whether, or,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ὥστε, because,	Ind.	—	—	—
ἰάν, if,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἰάν μὴ, but, quin,	—	—	Sub.	—
ἰάν τε, whether, or,	—	—	—	—
ἰάν, indefinitely, for ἂν,	—	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἵπτι, since, for as	Ind.	Opt.	—	Inf.
much as,	—	—	—	—
ἵπτιδεν, since,	Ind.	—	Sub.	—
ἵπτιδῃ, εἰδῇ, ἵπτιην,	Ind.	—	—	—
since, for,	—	—	—	—
ἵπτιπτε, ἵπτιδῃπτε, for	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
as much as,	—	—	—	—
ἦν, if,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
ἦνπτε,	—	—	Sub.	—
ἦνπτεργε, } if,	—	—	—	—
ἦνπτως,	—	—	—	—
ἦνπτε, if at any Time,	—	—	—	—
ἴνα, that,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
καίτοι, although,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
καίπτε, although,	Ind.	—	—	—
κάν, although,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
κάν εἰ, although,	Ind.	Opt.	—	—
κάν εἰ καν, whether, or,	—	—	Sub.	—
κάν ὅτι, although,	—	—	Sub.	—
κε, the Potential Particle,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
μόνον, } so that,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
μόνον εἰ,	—	—	—	—
μόνον μὴ, } so that not,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
μόνον εἰ μὴ,	—	—	—	—
ὅπου, } whereas,	Ind.	—	—	—
ὅπουγε,	—	—	—	—
ὅπως, that,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
ὅσον, so that,	—	—	Sub.	Inf.
ὅσα μὴ, but that,	—	—	—	Inf.
καρ' ὅσον, because,	Ind.	—	—	—
ὅτι, that, because,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
μὴ ὅτι, although,	Ind.	—	—	—
ὅτι μὴ, left,	—	—	Sub.	—
ὅφρα, that,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—

PREPOSITIONS.

39

(ζ). (η).

πλην,	} but,	Ind.	—	—	Inf.
πλην ει,		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	—
πλην οτι,		Ind.	Opt.	—	—
πλην οσον,		Ind.	—	—	Inf.
πλην οσα,	} except that,	Ind.	—	—	Inf.
πλην παροσον,		—	—	—	—
πλην αν,		—	—	Sub.	—
πλην αν μη,		—	—	—	—
πλην ιαν,	} except that,	Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
πλην ιαν μη,		Ind.	—	—	Inf.
ως, that,		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.
ωστε, } that, so that,		Ind.	—	—	Inf.
ωστε, } therefore,		Ind.	Opt.	Sub.	Inf.

(η).

PREPOSITIONS.

A larger View of their various Senses.

Genitive Case.

απο.

About.	απο τριτης ωρας, about the third hour.
After.	απο δειπνυ, after supper.
Against.	εγω απο γνωμης ην, that was against his opinion.
At.	απο σημειυ ινος επιτρεψαι τας ναυς, to turn the ships at one signal.—THUCYD.
By.	εξουσια απο Θεου, power ordained by God.—ROM. xiii. 1.
For.	απο της χαρας, for joy.—ACT. APOST. xii. 14.
From.	απο παρθενιας, from her virginity.—LUC. ii. 30.
Of.	απο των σων αναλίσκω, I spend of thine.—ISOCRAT.
Through.	και εξηλθεν αιμα εκ του ληνυ απο ραδιων χιλιων εξακοσιων, and blood came out of the wine-press through the space of a thousand and six hundred furlongs.—APOCALYPS. xiv. 20.

With.

(η).

With. εἰς τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ξιφῆς μάχην ὤρμησαν, *they rushed into the battle with sword in hand.*—DIODOR.

Without. ἡ ἀπ' ἀνδρός ὄσα, *she without a husband.*—PLUTARCH.

ἀντι.

Against. ἀντ' ἀνδρός ἵτω, *let man go against man.*—IL. v. 355.

Before. ἀντι χρημάτων ἐλεσθαι τὴν δόξαν χρεῖ, *we ought to choose glory before wealth.*—ISOCRAT.

For. ὀφθαλμον ἀντι ὀφθαλμοῦ, *eye for eye.*—MATT. v. 38.

ἐκ.

After. ἐκ δειπνῶν ὕπνος, *sleep after supper.*—EURIP. HECUBA.

By. ὁ δὲ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως ζήσεται, *the just shall live by faith.*
—ROM. i. 17.

From. ἐκ νεότητος, *from my youth.*—MATT. xix. 20.

Of. γυνὴ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνδρός, *the woman is of the man.*—I COR. xi. 12.

With. ἐκ πάσης ἐπιμελείας, *with all care.*

προ.

Before. { Place. προ θυρῶν, *before the door.*—ACTS v. 23.
Time. προ τοῦ πολέμου, *before the war.*
Preference. πολέμου προ εἰρήνης, *war before peace.*—HEROD.

For. { On the part of. μάχεσθαι προ τοῦ παιδῶν καὶ προ γυναικῶν, *to fight for wives and children.*—IL. θ. 56, 57.
Instead of. προ παιδὸς θανεῖν, *to die for his child.*—EURIP.

Dative.

ἐν.

After. ἐν πολλῇ χρόνῳ, *after a long time.*—PLATO.

Against. ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασυς, *bold against me.*—SOPH.

Among.

PREPOSITIONS.

41

(η).

Among. *ὄντες ἐν μελιτταῖς, the asfs among the bees.*—PROVERB.

At. *ἐν Μαντινείᾳ ἡττημένος, conquered at Mantinea.*—XENOPH.

Before. *ἐν μαρτυσί τῶν Ἑλλήνων πλεον ἢ τρισμυριοῖς, before more than three thousand witnesses of the Greeks.*—PLATO.

By. *ἐν τούτοις τοῖς νομοθεταῖς μὴ θῆσθε νομον μηδὲνα, make no law by these lawgivers.*—DEMOSTH. 3d OLYNTH.

For. *ἐν τοῖς δυο ὀβολοῖν ἐθιωρῶν ἄν, εἰ μὴ τὴτ' ἐγγραφῇ, they might have seen for the price of two oboli, had not this been decreed.*—DEMOSTH. de Coron.

In. *ἐν λιμένι πλεῖν, to sail in harbour.*—PROVERB.

Into. *ἔλθειν ἐν Ἑλλάδι, to come into Greece.*—XENOPH.

Of. *ἡ ἔκ οὐδατε ἐν Ἑλίᾳ τι λέγει ἡ γραφή; ἠὲ οὐκ ἔστι τι τοῦτο, ye not what the Scripture saith of Elias?*—ROM. xi. 2.

To. *ἐν χρεῶν κνρίας, shaved to the skin.*—LUCIAN.

Upon. *καὶ εἰς ἑλαιοσιν ἐθήκε, and he put the roasted pieces upon the tables.*

With. *ἐν πελταῖς καὶ ἀκοντίοις, with shields and darts.*—XENOPH.

Within. *ἐν ἑπτά ἡμέραις ἀποθνήσκουσιν, they die within seven days.*—HIPPOCRAT.

συν.

At. *συν τῷ δεῖπναι, at supper.*—LUCIAN.

Beside. *συν πασι τούτοις, beside all these things.*—LUC. XXIV. 21.

In*. *συν τῷ πίνειν, in drinking.*—ANACR.

To. *πορεύεσθαι συν ἄγωνι, I will go to the contest.*—ANTIPHON.

With. *συν Θεῷ, with God.*—PLATO.

Accusative.

εἰς.

About. *εἰς ἑσπέραν, about evening.*—ARISTOPH.

* i. e. Whilst a thing is doing.

Against.

(η).

Against. εἰς ἱερον πλημμελεῖν, *to offend against the temple.*—DEMOST.Among. εἰς τῆς ἡρώας κατελογη, *he was reckoned among the heroes.*

—LUCIAN.

Because of. ἐπαινῶνται εἰς το καλλος, *he is praised because of his beauty.*—LUCIAN.By. εἰς Ἱεροσολυμα, *by Jerusalem.*—MATT. V. 35.For. εἰς ἐλαχιστον ἔστιν, *it is reckoned for a very small thing.*—
I COR. IV. 3.In. εἰς ἐκκλησίαν καθέζομαι, *I sit in the assembly.*—XENOPH.Into. ἐκ πυρός εἰς φλογα, *out of the frying-pan into the fire.*—PROV.Of. εἰς Χριστον λεγω, *I speak of Christ.*—EPHES. V. 32.On. εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω, *I write on the water.*—PROVERB.To. ὡς λουσαμένη εἰς κυλισμα βορβορος, *the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.*—2 PET. II. 22.Toward. εἰς ἐμε εὖνοια, *good-will toward me.*—XENOPH.Until. εἰς ἥλιον καταδυτα δαίνυνται, *they feast until sun-set.*—
IL. α. 601.Within. εἰς ἑκτην ἡμέραν περαχθήσεται, *it shall be done within six days.*
ÆSCHINES.

Genitive, Accusative.

δια.

After. G. δια δυοιν ἡμερων, *after two days.*—DIOSCOR.Against. A. δι' Ἀθηναίως μισος εἶχε, *he had enmity against the Athenians.*—THUCYD.Among. { G. ἐπρεπε και δια παντων, *he excelled among them all.*—
IL. μ. 104.
A. εὐτ' ἂν πρωτα φυγῆς ὁλοας δια πετρας, *as soon as thou hast passed secure among the tremendous rocks.*—
APOLLON. II. 422.By. { G. δι' ἁμαρτίας θανάτος, *death by sin.*—ROM. V. 12.
D. δια το αίμα τε ἀρνι, *by the blood of the Lamb.*—
APOCALYPS. XII. II.For. { G. δι' ἡμῶν ἀνθρωποτητα ὁ Θεος ὑπέβη, *for us the Deity assumed human nature.*—NAZIANZ.
A. το σαββατον δια τον ἀνθρωπον ἱγνιτο, *the Sabbath was made for man.*—MARC. II. 27.

In.

- (η).
- In. { G. ἡ πίστις ἣ δι' αὐτῶν, *the faith that is in* * him. —
ACT. iii. 16.
A. νομοὶ δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, *laws made in heaven*. —
SOPH.
- Into. G. δια μαχῆς ἵεναι, *to go into the battle*. — THUCYD.
- Of. G. βρωματα δια γαλακτος καὶ μελιτος γινόμενα, *food made of milk and honey*. — ATHEN.
- Through. G. δια πνευματος, *through the spirit*. — I COR. xii. 8.
- To. G. κατεδυσε δια τριποδων, *he descended to the tripod*. —
HOM. HYMN. IN APOLL. 443.
- Until. G. δια τελῆς, *until the end*. — ISOCRAT.
- With. G. ἔδιδω δια μελανος καὶ καλαμῆ σοι γραψαι, *I will not write with pen and ink unto thee*. — 3 JOHAN. 13.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἀμφι.

- About. { G. ἀμφι πολιος οἰκεῖσι, *they dwell about the city*. —
HEROD.
D. ἀμφι δ' ἂρ ὤμοισιν ἐαλετο ξίφος, *and he hung the sword about his shoulders*. — IL. ε. 45.
A. ἀγρομενοι Ἰαρδανῶ ἀμφι ρεῖθρα, *collected about the streams of Jardan*. — IL. η. 135.
- After. D. ἀμφι δ' ἂρ αὐτῶ ἄλλοι ἵποντο, *others followed after him*. —
QUINT. SMYRN.
- Against. D. λόγους ἀνέσπα, τῆς μὲν Ἀτρειδῶν κατὰ, τῆς δ' ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεῖ, *he uttered speeches, some against the Atridae, some against Ulysses*. — SOPH.
- Among. { D. ἀμφι σφισι πένθος ὤρετο, *sorrow arose among them*. —
QUINT. SMYRN.
A. ἀμφι νεκρῶν, *among the dead*. — IDEM.
- Beside. D. ἤριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῶ, *he fell beside him*. — IL. δ. 493.

* As it ought to be translated.

(η).

- By. { G. Φοῖβε ἀμφι, *by Phœbus.*—APOLLON. ii. 26.
 D. ἀμφι κλιμαξιν κατηιον, *they descended by stairs.*—
 QUINT. SMYRN.
- Concerning. A. νομῆς τῆς ἀμφι θυσιαν κατασθιντας, *laws made concerning sacrifice.*—HALICARN.
- For. { G. μαχισθον πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλιγῆς, *they fight for a little fountain.*—IL. π. 825.
 D. ἀμφ' Ἑλένη και κτημασι πασι μαχισθαι, *to fight for Helen, and all her wealth.*—IL. γ. 70.
 A. νεικος ἐτυχθη ἀμφι βοηλασιν, *a contention arose for driving away the oxen.*—IL. λ. 671.
- Near. A. ἀμφι δε καυλον φασγανον ἐξῆαισθη, *the sword was broken near the hilt.*—IL. π. 138.
- Of. { G. ἀμφι ἀστρον γραφη, *description of the stars.*—LUCIAN.
 D. ἀμφι τῷ θανατῷ αὐτῆς ἐκφιεται λογος, *a report is spread of her death.*
- To. A. ἀμφ' ἄλα ἰλσαι Ἀχαιῆς, *to confine the Greeks to the sea.*—IL. α. 409.
- Upon. { G. ἀμφι πονε ὁ πονος, *labour upon labour.*—HERODOT.
 D. καθῆαλεν ἄνδρα κατα χθονος, ἀμφι δ' ἄρ' αὐτῷ ἕζετο, *he threw the man upon the ground, and sat down upon him.*—QUINT. SMYRN.
- With. { D. πεπαρμένη ἀμφ' ὀνυχισσι, *pierced with his talons.*—
 HESIOD. Oper. et Dies, 205.
 A. ἐλδομενος πονεσθαι ἀμφ' Ἀϊαντα πελωριον, *desiring to labour with the vast Ajax.*—QUINT. SMYRN.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἀνα.

- About. G. ἔλεν δ' Ὀρυθαωνα διον, ἀνα κροταφοιο τύχησας, *he took the noble Orythaon about the temple.*—QUINT. SMYRN.
- According to. A. ἀνα τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγον, *according to the same word.*
 —CLEMENS. ALEX.
- Against. A. ἀνα ποταμον δίκρομισαν, *they bore them against the stream.*—HALICARN.

Among.

(η).

Among. *A. συνομοσας ἀνα πρῶτους, having conspired among the first.*
—XIPHILIN.

At. *A. νηας ἀνα γλαφυρας, at the hollow ships.*—IL. ο. 488.

Between. *A. ὃς δυνησεται διακριναι ἀνα μισον τε ἀδελφῶν αὐτοῦ, that shall be able to judge between his brethren.*—I COR. vi. 5.

By. *A. στρατιωτας ἐξιεναι κελευει ἀνα πέντε, he orders the soldiers to come out by fives.*—VIGER.

In. *D. ἀνα χερσιν ἔλθῃσα, taking it in her hands.*—HOM.
HYMN. IN APOL.

A. οἱ τα λογια τε Θεῶν ἀνα στόμα ἔχουσι, who have the oracles of God in their mouth.—CLEMENS. ALEX.

Through. *A. ἀνα στρατον, through the army.*—IL. α. 10.

To. *A. Ἑκτορος ὠκεις ἵπποι ἦλθον ἀν' ἰωχμον, Hector's swift horses came to the pursuit.*—HOM.

Upon. *D. εὐδὲ πατρὸς ἀνα Γαργαζῷ ἄκρῳ, the father slept upon mount Gargarus.*—IL. ξ. 352.

A. θηκεν ἀνα μυρικην, he hung them upon a tamarisk.
IL. κ. 466.

With. *D. χρυσεῖῳ ἀνα σκηπτρῳ, with a golden sceptre.*—IL. α. 15.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἐπὶ.

Above. *D. νεκροὶ τριακοσιοὶ ἐπὶ χίλοις, three hundred above a thousand dead.*—PLUTARCH.

A. πλατεῖα δὲ ῥίς ἐπὶ χειλὴ, a broad nose above his lips.
—THEOCR. DE POLYPHEMO.

After. *G. τῶν ὑπασπιστας διαβαινειν ἐκείνους, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτων τὰς ταξεῖς τῶν Μακεδόνων, he ordered the shieldmen to descend, and after them the Macedonian ranks.*
—ARRIAN.

D. ὄχνη ἐπ' ὄχνη γηρασκει, pear grows old after pear.
ODYSS. η. 120.

(η).

- Against. { G. ἐπὶ Θρακῆς στρατίαν παρασκευάζεται, *he prepares an expedition against Thrace.*—THUCYD.
 D. τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυοῖ, καὶ δύο ἐπὶ τρεῖσι, *three against two, and two against three.*—LUC. xii. 52.
 A. πᾶσιν βασιλείαις ἐφ' ἑαυτὴν διαμερισθίσα ἐριμύεται, *every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation.*—LUC. xi. 17.
- Among. A. ἔτω γὰρ κεν μοι εὐκλείη τ' ἀρετὴ τε εἴη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, *so may both my fame and virtue be esteemed among men.*—ODYSS. ζ. 304.
- At. { G. ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς Τιβεριαδος, *at the sea of Tiberias.*—JOHAN. xxi. 1.
 D. ὀλίγη δὲ πόλεως ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν, *to destroy many at the ships of the Grecians.*—IL. ε. 4.
 A. καθημενον ἐπὶ τοῦ τελωνίου, *sitting at the receipt of custom.*—MATT. ix. 9.
- Before. { G. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐφημέρῳ τοῦ Καίσαρος, *before the judgment-seat of Caesar.*—ACT. xxv. 10.
 D. ἐπὶ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι, *before kings.*—APOCAL. x. 11.
- Beside. D. ὅταν καρδάμον ἐσθίωσι ἐπὶ τῷ σιτῷ, *when they eat water-cresses beside bread.*—XENOPH.
- By. { G. ἐπὶ θεῶν, *by the gods.*—HALICARN.
 D. ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ, *by faith in his name.*—ACT. iii. 16.
 A. ἐπὶ Στυγὸς ὀβριμονὺ ὕδατι, *by the dreadful water of Styx.*—HOM. HYMN.
- For. { G. ἐφ' ἡδονῆς πάντα ποιῶντες, *doing every thing for pleasure.*—XENOPH.
 D. ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἐπὶ κερδαί, *to do these things for gain.*—XENOPH.
 A. ἐπὶ σοὶ ἀλγῶ, *I grieve for thee.*
- From. D. μηποτ' ἐπὶ Τρωέσσιν ἀλεξήσῃν κακὸν ἡμᾶς, *never to ward off the fatal day from the Trojans.*—IL. v. 315.

In.

PREPOSITIONS

47

(η).

- In. { G. *ὡς ἐπὶ γλῶττις*, * *an ox on the tongue*.—PROVERB.
D. *μετρον ἐπὶ πασιν ἀριστον*, *a medium is best in all things*.
PYTHAG. AUR. CARM.
- Of. G. *ἐπὶ παιδος λεγων*, *speaking of the child*.—PLATO.
- Over. { G. *ὁ ἐπὶ των ἵππων*, *the officer over the horse*.—DEMOST.
pro CARM.
A. *ἑασιλευσει ἐπὶ τον οἶκον Ιακωβ*, *he shall reign over the house of Jacob*.—LUC. i. 33.
- Through. G. *κατευθεν ἐπὶ Θρακης ἑχωρει*, *then he marched through Thrace*.—ZOSIMUS.
- To. { G. *ἐπὶ σκοπε τοξευειν*, *to shoot to the mark*.—LUCIAN.
D. *κτισθεντες ἐπὶ τοις ἐργοις ἀγαθοις*, *created to good works*.
EPHES. ii. 10.
A. *κυων ἐπιστρεψας ἐπὶ το ἰδιον ἑξαμα*, *the dog returned to his vomit*.—2 PET. ii. 22.
- Toward. { G. *ἐπὶ Ἀγυπτῳ εἰσιν*, *to run toward Egypt*.—THUCYD.
A. *ἐπ' ἀντολην*, *toward the east*.—DIONYS. GEOGR.
- Under. { G. *ἐπὶ Χρονῳ*, *under Saturn*.—LUCIAN.
D. *μυθολογῶσι ὡς ἐπὶ ταυτῃ πλατανῷ ἑμιγῃ τῇ Εὐρωπῇ Ζεὺς*, *they fable that Jupiter lay with Europa under this tree*.—THEOPHRAST.
A. *την πολιν ἐφ' ἑαυτον ποιησασθαι*, *to place the state under himself*.—VIGER.
- Upon. { G. *ἐφ' ἵππῳ περιηγεν αὐτον*, *he led him about on horseback*.
D. *ἐπὶ χθονι*, *upon the ground*.—IL. α. 88.
A. *ἐπιβέβηκως ἐπὶ τον ὄνον*, *sitting upon an ass*.—MAT. XXI. 5.
- With. D. *παλλακην ἑδωκεν αὐτῷ γυναικα ἐπὶ προικι*, *he gave him a harlot to wife with a dowry*.—LIBAN.
- Within. { G. *ἐπὶ νησος ἑσαν ἑαστοι*, *they each stood within the goal*.
QUINT. SMYRN. iv. 506.
A. *ἵσον ὁλκας ἐπὶ τριτον ἡμαρ ἀνσση*, *as much space as a ship of burthen would pass within three days*.—
DIONYS. GEOGRAPH. 155.

* Meaning money marked with the figure of an ox.

Genitive,

(η).

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

κατα.

About. { G. κατ' ὀφθαλμων κερχυτ' ἄχλυσ, *a mist was spread about his eyes.*—OD. π. 344.
 A. κατ' ἐνεακοστία ἔτη, *about nine hundred years.*—
 CONSTANT.

According to. A. κατα Ματθαιον, *according to Matthew.*

After. A. κατ' εἰκονα τῆ κτισαντος, *after the image of him that created him.*—COL. iii. 10.

Against. G. κατα Χριστοῦ, *against Christ.*—PSALM ii. 2.

Among. { D. τα μεν δασομεσθα κατα σφισι, *these things we will divide among them.*—APOLLON. γ. 908.
 A. κατα ρωπηια πυκνα κειμεθα, *we lay among the thick bushes.*—ODYSS. ξ. 473.

At. { G. κατα σκοπε τοξευειν, *to shoot at the mark.*—
 HERODIAN.
 A. κατ' αὐτας αἰεν ὄρᾳ, *he continually looked at them.*—
 IL. π. 646.

Before. A. κατ' ὀφθαλμοῦ σοι λεγει, *he speaks to thee before thy face.*—ARISTOPH.

By. { G. κατα κυων και χηνων ὀμνουσι, *they swear by dogs and geese.*—ARISTOPH.
 A. κατα φυλας, και κατα φρετρας, *by tribes and wards.*—
 IL. β. 362.

For. A. κατα δυναμιν, *for his might.*—PLATO.

From. { G. κατα πετρων ῥιπτειν, *to throw from the rocks.*—
 PLUTARCH.
 D. κατα δε σφισι κελαιδον αιμα' ἀπελειθετ' ἐραζε, *the black blood flowed from them to the ground.*—HESIOD.
 A. ἔρρετ' δ' αἷμα κατ' ἐταμένην ὤτειλην, *the blood flowed from the wound.*—IL. ρ. 86.

In. { G. ἀφωια τα καθ' ὕδατος διαντῶμενα, *dumb animals living in the water.*—LUCIAN.
 A. κατ' ὄναρ, *in a dream.*—MAT. i. 20.

Near.

(η).

Near. *A.* Κορινθιοι κατα της Ἀθηναιων ναῦς εἶχον, *the Corinthians had their ships near the Athenians.*—THUCYD.

Of. *G.* ὅτι ἡμαρτυρησαμεν κατα τοῦ Θεοῦ, *because we have testified of God.*—I COR. XV. 15.

Over. *G.* εἰσι κατ' ὄρους, *goes over the mountain.*—ODYSSEY. ζ. 102.

Through. *G.* καθ' ὅλης της Ἰουδαίας, *through all Jewry.*—LUC. XXIII. 5.
A. ἔτασε κατα γαστέρα εἰς μέσον ἥπαρ, *he struck him through the belly in the middle of his liver.*—HOM. BATRACHOMACH.

To. *A.* ἰκοντο κατα στρατον, *they came to the army.*—IL. α. 484.

Toward. *A.* κατα βορείαν ἰσηκως, *standing toward the north.*—THUCYD.

Under. *G.* ἔδυ κατα γαίης, *he went under the earth.*—LUCIAN.

Upon. *G.* κατα γῆς πίπτειν, *to fall upon the ground.*—HALICARN.

With. *A.* κατ' ἐξουσίαν ἐπιτάσσει, *he commands with authority.*—MARC. I. 27.

Within. *D.* κατα σπυρίοισιν ἐσέγγυ, *she confined them within sties.*—ODYSSEY. κ. 238.
A. πρὶν κατα τείχεα λαὸν εἰλσαι Τρῳικόν, *before thou hast driven the Trojans within the walls.*—IL. φ. 295.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

μετα.

After. *D.* ἔτιν' ἐγὼ πυματον ἐδομαι μετα οἷς ἑταροῖσι, *Nobody * I will eat last after his companions.*—ODYSSEY. ι. 369.
A. μετα τον πολέμον, *after the war.*—PLATO.

Against. *A.* μετ' ἀθανάτων μακαρῶν ἦλθεν, *sinned against the immortal gods.*—HESIOD. SCUT. HERCUL. 79, 80.

Among. *D.* μετὰ πρῶτοισι ποιεῖτο, *he was busy among the first.*—IL. ι. 12.
A. σὺ φασιν μετ' ὀμηλικῶν ἔμμεν ἀριστον, *they say thou art the best among thy co-evals.*—ODYSSEY. π. 418.

The name Ulysses assumed to deceive Polyphemus.

Besides.

(η).

- Besides. *A.* οἳ καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀριστὰς μετ᾽ αὐτοῖς, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλέω, *what chiefs there are among the Grecians besides Achilles.*—IL. η. 227, 8.
- Between. *D.* τὰ μὲν εὖ δι᾽ αὐτοὺς μετὰ σφίσι, *these they well divided among themselves.*—IL. α. 368.
- By. *G.* χαίται ἰσθύνοντο μετὰ πνοῆς, *their manes were blown by the wind.*—IL. ψ. 367.
A. νυκτὶ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν, *by night and by day.*—HERODIAN.
- In. *D.* μετὰ χερσὶν τὴν λύραν ἔχων, *having the lyre in his hands.*—LUCIAN.
A. ἑσπερον ἦν αὐτῷ μετὰ χειρὸς, *he had the staff in his hands.*—HERODIAN.
- Into. *A.* βιβλον μετὰ χειρὸς εἰληφώς, *having taken the book into his hands.*—HEROD.
- On. *G.* ὁ ποιήσας τὸ ἔλεος μετ' αὐτοῦ, *he that shewed mercy on him.*—LUC. x. 37.
- Through. *G.* μετ' αὐτῶν, *through them.*—ACT. xv. 4.
- To. *D.* μετὰ θυγατέρι, *he spoke to the female attendant.*
 IL. ζ. 375.
A. ἀλλ' ἴθι πρὸς τὸν λαόν, *but go now to the people.*—IL. ε. 163.
- Upon. *G.* ἐρχεται μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν, *he cometh upon the clouds.*—APOCALYPS. i. 7.
- With. *G.* μετὰ τοῦ ἀρνίου πολεμήσουσι, *they will fight with the lamb.*—APOCALYPS. xvii. 14.
D. τὸν μὲν μετὰ χερσὶν ἔρυσσεν Ὀϊεὺς Ἀπόλλων, *him Apollo caught with his hands.*—IL. ε. 344.
- Within. *D.* μετὰ σφίσι πῦρ τιθέντες, *placing their destruction within them.*—IL. λ. 413.

Genitive,

PREPOSITIONS.

31

(η).

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

παρα.

- Above. { G. ἔχει τιν' ἔγκον Ἀργος Ἑλλήνων παρα, *Argos has something to boast above the Grecians.*—EURIP. PHOEN.
A. ὡραῖος παρα τῆς υἱᾶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *beautiful above the children of men.*—PSA. xlv. 3.
- After. { G. παρ' ἡδονῆς λύπη, *after pleasure pain.*—ADAG.
A. παρα τα γερύφνα ὁ οἶνος γλυκύτερος, *wine is sweeter after bitter things.*—ARISTOT.
- Against. A. παρα τον νομον, *against the law.*—ACT. xviii. 13.
- Below. A. ἡλαττωσας αὐτον βραχυ τι παρ' ἀγγέλων, *thou hast reduced him a little below the angels.*—PSA. viii. 5.
- Beside. A. κελοιος παρα κελοιον ἰζανει, *dark sits beside dark.*—ARISTOT.
- Beyond. A. παρα το δεινον γινόμενος, *placed beyond the reach of misfortune.*—PLATO.
- By. D. ἔπει φιλεισθε παρ' αὐτῇ, *when you had been hospitably treated by her.*—1L. v. 627.
- Except. A. τισσαρακοντα παρα μιαν ἰλαβον, *I received forty stripes except (or save) one.*—2 COR. xi. 24.
- For. A. Θεος ἰδοκην παρα το μεγαθος των πεπραγμενων, *I seemed a god for the greatness of my actions.*—LUCIAN. de ALEX.
- From. { G. παρα Κυριω ἡ βοηθεια μου, *my help is from the Lord.*—PSA. cxxi. 2.
A. ἡγουμαι παρα τωτο σωτηριαν εἶναι, *I think that safety is from this.*—PLATO.
- In. { D. ἐστὶ καὶ παρ' ἐμοι τις ἐμπειρια, *there is also in me some experience.*—DEMOSTH. de Coron.
A. παρα το γηρας κακοπραγει, *he is unfortunate in his old age.*—APTHON.
- Into. D. παρα ποσι καππισι θυμος, *their spirit sunk into their feet.*—1L. s. 280.

D d

Near.

(η).

Near. G. παρα κροτάφων τε παρειαί, *the cheeks near the temples.*—

HOM. HYMN.

Of. G. μηδ' ἄλλῃ παρα δαντος ἰδοῖς σκυβαλισμα, *you would not eat the offal of another's entertainment.*—PHOCYL.Over. A. παρα τον ποταμον ἰφυγον, *they fled over the river.*—

PLUARCH.

To. { D. ἵναί παρα τῷ Τισσαφερνεί, *to go to Tissaphernes.*—

XENOPH.

{ A. παρ' ἡμᾶς φοντα, *he often comes to us.*—PLATO.With. D. παρα τῷ Κυρίῳ ἔλεος, *with the Lord there is mercy.*—

PSA, CXXX. 7.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

περί.

About. { G. περί καπνῶ γενολισχεῖν, *to prate about nothing.*—

PROVERB.

{ D. περί βωμοῖς, *about the altars.*—HEROD.{ A. περί μεσημεριαν, *about noon.*—ACT. XXII. 6.Above. { G. περί πάντων ἐμμεναι ἄλλων, *to be above all others.*—

IL. α. 287.

{ A. περί νοον βροτων, *above the comprehension of mortals.*—

LUCIAN.

After. G. ὅσοι δ' ἂν πολεμοιο περί συγεροιο λιπωνται, *as many as are left after the dreadful battle.*—IL. τ. 230.Against. { G. δίδως μη τι και περί αὐτῃ νεωτερισει, *fearing lest he should make a new attempt against him.*—HEROD.{ A. περί τῆς Θεῶς ἀσεβήματα, *impieties against the gods.*—

DEMOSTH.

At.

(η).

- At. D. ἐγογγυζον οἱ Ἰσθαιοὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ, *the Jews murmured at him.*
- By. D. περὶ δαρι πεπαρμένη, *wounded by a spear.*—IL. φ. 577.
- For. { G. περὶ καλῶν ἔργων ἐλθαζόμεν σε, *for a good work we stone thee not.*—JOHAN. x. 33.
D. περὶ πασῇ πόλει δειδέναι, *to fear for the whole city.*—THUCYD.
- From. G. μεγαλήν εἰληφὲ περὶ τῶν Θεῶν τιμὴν, *she received great honour from the gods.*—LUCIAN. HALCYON.
- In. { G. ἤρωτησεν ὁ, τί χρὴ ποιεῖν περὶ τῆς ἐγχειρήσεως, *he asked what ought to be done in the attempt.*—VIGER.
D. ἀλυσσόντες περὶ θυμῷ, *raving in madness.*—IL. χ. 70.
A. περὶ πάντα, *in all things.*—TIT. ii. 7.
- Of. A. τὰ περὶ ψυχὴν, *the things of the soul.*—ISOCRAT.
- Over. G. ἐξουσίαν ἔχει περὶ τοῦ ἰδίου θελήματος, *has power over his own will.*—I COR. vii. 37.
- To. { G. περὶ Πατροκλοῖο θανόντος σπευσόμεν, *let us hasten to the dead Patroclus.*—IL. ρ. 120.
A. ὥς ἐλθοίμι περὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων, *that I may come to the philosophers.*—LUCIAN.
- Toward. { G. περὶ τῶν ἀδικημένων, *towards those who are injured.*—DEMOSTH.
A. περὶ τῶν γονεῖς τοιῶτος γίνω, *be such toward thy parents.*—ISOCRAT.
- Upon. { G. ἐσώσωα περὶ τροπιοῦ βεβῶατα, *I saved him having got upon the keel.*—ODYSS. ε. 130.
D. περὶ ῥοδίοισιν ἑρση τήκεται, *the dew distils upon the roses.*—APOLLON. ARG. γ. 1019.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

πρὸς.

- About. { D. πρὸς τῷ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου, *about the end of life.*—LUCIAN.
A. πρὸς ἑσπεραν ἔστι, *it is about evening.*—LUC. xxiv. 29.

(η).

- According to. *A. μηδε ποιησας προς το θελημα, neither did according to his will.*—LUC. xii. 47.
- Against. { *G. προς ανδρος εχθρου επιφερων τον ψηφον, giving his vote against an enemy.*—HALICARN.
D. ηας γε ποτε σπιλαδεσσιν εαξαν κυματ', the waves dashed the ships to pieces against the rocks.—ODYSS. γ. 298.
A. σκληρον σοι προς κεντρα λακτιζειν, it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.—ACT. ix. 5.
- Among. *A. εως ποτε εσομαι προς υμας; how long shall I be among you?*—LUC. ix. 41.
- At. { *D. ο δε Πητρος ειςηκει προς τη θυρα, but Peter stood at the door.*—JOHAN. xviii. 16.
A. προς αλλον ζην, to live at another's will.—ARISTOT.
- Before. { *G. προς θεων ασεβης, impious before the gods.*—XENOPH.
A. προς ροδα ανεμωτη, the poppy before the rose.—PROVERB.
- Besides. *D. προς τοις ειρημενοις, besides what has been said.*—PLUTARCH.
- Between. *A. τεκμηριον της προς ημας Φιλιας, a proof of the friendship that is between us.*—ISOCRAT. ad DEMONIC.
- By. *G. προς τε Διος ικετευω υμας, I beseech you by Jupiter.*—DEMOSTH.
- For. { *G. τωτο γαρ προς της υμετερας σωτηριας υπαρχει, for this is for your health.*—ACT. xxvii. 34.
D. ε νομιζουσιν την αρετην προς τω σφετερω αγαθω πεφυκειναι, they do not think that virtue is naturally calculated for their good.—XENOPH.
- From. { *G. προς Διος εισιν απαντες, all are from Jove.*—OD. ξ. 57.
D. αυταρ εγω ποτι γαιη χειρας αιρων, but I lifting up my hands from the ground.—ODYSS. λ. 422.
- In. *D. προς τοις αγκαλοις τα παιδια κομιζειν, to carry the children in their arms.*—PLUTARCH.
- Near.

PREPOSITIONS.

55

(η).

Near. G. προς μεν ἄλος Κάρεις, *the Carians near the sea.*—IL. κ. 428.

Of. G. χρηστὸς προς ἄνδρος μὴδεν ὑπονοεῖ κακόν, *suspect no evil of a good man.*—EPICTET.

Through. A. φυσῶν προς εἶνας αἶμα, *blowing out the blood through the nostrils.*—SOPHOCLE.

To. { G. ποτι πτολιος πετετ' αἶε, *he still continued flying to the city.*—IL. χ. 198.

D. ————— μητρος ποτι γανασι χειρας
καλλειν ἡμετερης, *extend your hands to the knees of my mother.*—OD. ζ. 310, 311.

A. τω μεν ἀρ' ἀψορροῖ προτι Ἴλιον ἀποπικοντο, *they therefore returned to Troy.*—IL. γ. 313.

Toward. { G. αἱ μεν προς βορεια καταβαται ἀνθρωποισιν, *these toward the north are passable to men.*—ODYSS. γ. 110.

A. ὁ μεν κλαίμενος προς ἔρανον, *weeping he looked toward heaven.*—IL. θ. 364.

Under. G. προς ἄλλην ἴσον ὑφαινεῖς, *you may weave the web under another.*—IL. ζ. 456.

With. { G. προς ἐνδεκα βασιλεων βασιλευοντα, *reigning with eleven kings.*—HERODOT.

D. προς αἰσχισιν ἀλγεα πασχει, *with disgraces he endures afflictions.*—HESIOD. Opera et Dies, 211.

A. ὅς προς Διομυδεια τυχε' ἀμειβη, *who changed armour with Diomed.*—IL. ζ. 235.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ὑπερ.

Above. { G. ὑπερ των κηπων ἄρος κηται, *the keeper lies above the gardens.*—HERODOT.

A. τα ὑπερ ἡμας, ἔδεν προς ἡμας, *what is above us is nothing to us.*—PROVERB.

Against. A. ὑπερ μοιραν, *against fate.*—IL. υ. 336.

Beyond. { G. ἐξ Ἀιθιοπιας της ὑπερ Αἰγυπτου, *from Ethiopia which is beyond Egypt.*—THUCYD.

A. ὑπερ πηραν φρονει, *he has a spirit beyond his fortune.*

By.

(η).

- By. G. λισσομ' ὑπερ μακαρων, *I pray by the gods.*—APOLL. ARG.
- For. G. εἰ ὁ Θεὸς ὑπερ ἡμῶν, τις καθ' ἡμῶν; *if God be for us, who can be against us?*—ROM. viii. 31.
- From. { G. ὑπερ τῆς φιλοτιμίας, *from ambition.*—HALICARN.
D. ὑπερ μαζοισι κορεσσάμενοι, *satisfying themselves from the teats.*—ORPH. GALAC.
- Over. { G. ὑπερ ποντοιο φεβονται, *they flee over the sea.*—QUINT. SMYRN.
A. ἀποπλανθέντες ὑπερ μεγά λαιτμα θαλασσης, *wandering over a vast extent of sea.*—ODYS. i. 260.
- Upon. { G. γῆρας ὑπερ κεφαλῆς, *old age upon the head.*—PROV.
D. ὑπερ ἀργυρῶ δ' ὄχῃνται, *they are carried upon silver.*—ANACR. Ode 51.
- Concerning. G. ὅσα ὑπερ τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ τῆς πρεσβείας κατεψευσατο με, *what he has falsely laid to my charge concerning the peace and embassy.*—DEMOSTH. de Coron.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ὑπο.

- According to. G. Ζηνος ὑπ' ἀγγελίης, *according to the command of Jupiter.*—ODYS. η. 263.
- After. D. ὑπ' αὐτῷ Ζηνῶν κατεκλινετο, *Zeno sat down after him.*—LUCIAN.
- At. D. ὑπο νυκτι, *at night.*—APOLLON.
- Before. D. λεγω ὡς ὑπο Θεῷ, *I speak as before God.*—NAZIANZ.
- Behind. A. καὶ μιν κατακρυπτει ὑπο τῇ θυρᾷ, *and he conceals him behind the door.*—HERODOT.
- Below. A. ἅμα κατεκειντο, ὁ μὲν ἄνω, ὁ δ' ὑπ' αὐτον, *they sat down together, one above, the other below him.*—LUCIAN.
- By. { G. ὑπο κηρυκος προηγορευε τοισιν Ἴωσι, *he gave orders to the Ionians by a herald.*—HERODOT.
D. ὑπο Τρωεσσι δαμνηναι, *that he should be conquered by the Trojans.*—IL. v. 668,

For.

(η).

- For. { G. ὑφ' ἡδονῆς δακρυεῖν, *to weep for joy.*—ARISTOPH.
D. ὑπο τῇ ποιήσει ἰπηνετο, *he was praised for his poetry.*
XIPHILIN. IN NERON.
- From. { G. πεισῇσι λαβρον ὑπαι νεφῶν, *falls impetuous from the clouds.*—IL. ο. 625.
D. ὑπο Θεῷ ἀρξάμενοις, *beginning from God.*—NAZIANZ.
- In. D. κατακρυψας ὑπο κολπῷ, *concealing them in her bosom.*
ODYSS. ο. 468.
- Of. G. ὑπο τῆς στρατίας, *of the army.*—LUCIAN.
- To. { G. ἰκανε χθις ὑπο Πριαμοιο, *he came yesterday to Priam.*—QUINT. SMYRN.
D. ὑπο Τροίῃ ἡγομεν, *we led to Troy.*—ODYSS. ξ. 469.
A. αἰσχρὸς ἀνὴρ ὑπο Ἴλιον ἦλθε, *he was the most abject wretch that came to Troy.*—IL. β. 216.
- Under. { G. ὑπο χθονος, *under the earth.*—HESIOD.
D. ὑπο Περσησιν ἐστὶ Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt is under the Persians.*
—HERODOT.
A. ὑπο τοῦ μολοῦ, *under a bushel.*—MATT. V. 15.
- Upon. A. βαλλεν ὑπ' Αἰσονιδῆν ἀμαρυγματα, *she darted glances from her eyes upon the son of Æson.*—APOL. ARG. 3. 288.
- With. { G. καταβαινοντι ὑπο λαμπάδων, *coming down with torches.*—PLUTARCH. IN CATON. MIN.
D. ὑπο πολλῷ φωτὶ προει, *he advanced forward with much light.*—PLUTARCH. IN GALBA.

R E M A R K S.

In these examples a variety of English Prepositions are given, by which one Preposition in Greek may be properly translated at different times. But so refined a language could not arbitrarily affix to the same Preposition such a number of different and even opposite significations without regard to the transition from one sense to another. Upon a philosophical investigation it will be discovered, that each Preposition has *one* primary radical signification, from which the other senses are derived by an easy and natural transition.

All the relations referring to *rest* or *motion*, *place* or *time*, are expressed by Prepositions, which by degrees extended their office to

(η).

to incorporeal subjects. From the mutual correspondence of the ideas of *place* and *time* all Prepositions express them equally. With respect to *motion* and *rest*, some express only *one* of these, and consequently govern but *one* case; others express *both*, and govern *two* cases; one for *motion* the other for *rest*. By *motion* is here meant, *motion towards*, or *progressive motion*. The Preposition which, in its primary sense, expresses it, always governs an Accusative only, the case of the active verb; and that by a just analogy, as all external motion implies *motion towards* that upon which we act. If the hand strike the table it must move towards it. When a Preposition in its primary sense expresses *rest* only or *situation*, it always governs either a Genitive or Dative. When the same expresses *rest* and *motion*, it governs an Accusative for *motion* and one of the other two for *rest*, not indiscriminately, but *one* or the *other*. Ἐπι, upon, expresses both *rest* and *motion*; as, ἡ σφαῖρα πίπτει ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, the ball falls upon the ground — expressing *motion*; ἡ σφαῖρα κεῖται ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, the ball lies upon the ground — expressing *rest*.

When, besides the two cases appropriated to *motion* or *rest* in general, the Preposition governs a THIRD, this serves to express some *one* remarkable mode of the general signification: thus ἐπὶ with a Dative expresses *close upon* in place or time; ἐπὶ μοι meaning place, next behind me; meaning time, next after me.

Υπο with an Accusative expresses *motion tending UNDER*; with a Genitive, *rest UNDER*. Ἡ σφαῖρα, the ball, κυλινδεται ὑπο τὴν τραπέζαν, is running under the table; κεῖται ὑπο τῆς τραπέζης, is lying under the table. With a Dative it expresses modes of UNDER; ὑπο τῷ ναῷ, protected UNDER the temple; ὑπο τῷ βασιλεῖ, subject UNDER the king; ὑπο τῇ λύρᾳ, directed UNDER the lyre.

Προς, the most comprehensive of all the Prepositions, expresses *relation to*; and in this primary sense governs an Accusative: but when it signifies particular modes of *relation to*; as, *close to* or *at*; *united to*; *joined to*; *added to*; it governs also a Dative.

Thus far to shew that particular significations make Prepositions govern a different case. It will also be found that all the metaphorical and secondary significations, in whatever contradictory ways they may be translated in a language of a different genius, which, in briefly conveying a complex idea, may select some *one* simple idea for expressing the whole quite different from *that* which the Greek selects; yet still in the Greek itself they may all be deduced from the *primary* by a simple, natural, and elegant analogy.

H E T E.

HETEROCLITES:

O R,

Nouns irregular in *Declension, Case, Gender, or Number.*

DECLENSION.

Nominatives whose Oblique Cases are of two or three different Declensions:

N.	G.		N.	G.	
μυκ-ης	{ -η -ητος	1st,	ἐλεγχ-ος	{ -η 3d Simp. or -εος 1st Contr.	
λα-ας	{ -η or α -αος		ἐλε-ος		
ν-ης	{ -η -οος *	3d,	θρην-ος		
διπ-ης †	{ -η * -οδος		θνειδ-ος		
ερ-ως	{ -ω -ωτος	4th,	δσσ-ος		
καλ-ως	{ -ω -ωος		ὄχ-ος		
			σκολ-ος		
			ταριχ-ος		
		or 5th of the Simples.	δεσποτ-ης	{ -η * -εος	{ 1st 1st or 5th of the Simp. or 1st of the Cont.
			Ἀριστοφαν-ης		
			Ἀρ-ης	{ -η	
			Δαρ-ης	{ -ηλος	
				{ -εος	

Nominatives which have *two* Modes of Variation in the *same* Declension:

θιμ-ις, -ιδος, -ιςος, &c. χαρ-ις, -ιτος, -ιςος, &c. χαρ-ων, -ονος, -οντος, &c.

* The Oblique Cases of this Declension occur but seldom.

† So τριπης, πολυπης, Οιδιπης.

|| See Reference (r).

E e

Nouns

Nouns redundant in the Nominative and Oblique Cases :

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Δις, <i>obsolete</i> .	Διός,	Διι,	Δια,	—
* Ζεύς,	—	—	—	Ζευ.
* { Ζην, <i>Poetic</i> }	-νός,	-νι,	-να,	—
* { Ζαν, <i>Doric</i> }				

Instead of Ζεύς sometimes occur Ζης and Ζας.

N.	G.	N.	G.
μωσ-ης,	} -ς.	ἀηδ-ων,	} -ονος.
μωυσ-ης,		γοργ-ων,	
μωσ-ευς,	} -εος.	εἰκ-ων,	
μωυσ-ευς,		Or	
υἱ-ος,	-ς.	ἀηδ-ω,	} -εος.
υἱ-ις,	-ιος.	γοργ-ω,	
υἱ-εὺς,	-εος.	εἰκ-ω	

From the Imparisyllabic Genitive is often formed a new Nominative of another Declension; e. g.

N	G.	N.	G.
ἀλ-ξ,	} -κος.	ἀλκ-η,	} -ης.
ἰω-ξ,		ἰωκ-η,	
κρο-ξ,		κροκ-η,	
φυ-ξ,	-γος.	φυγ-η,	} -ος.
δρακρ-υ,	-υος.	δρακρ-ον,	
λι-ις,	-ιτος.	λιτ-ος,	
Οἰδιπ-υς,	-οδος.	Οἰδιπ-ος,	} -ς.
μαρτ-υρ,	-υρος.	μαρτυρ-ος,	
ψιβ-υρ,	-υρος.	ψιβυρ-ος,	
μελικρ-ας,	-ατος.	μελικρατ-ος,	
παθημ-α,	-ατος.	παθηματ-ος,	
προε-ας,	-ατος.	προεατ-ον,	

There is a great Number of Greek Words which, agreeing in Etymology and Signification, differ in the Termination of the Nominative, in Declension, and in Gender; as, πλασῆς, πλασῆς; ἰδωρ, ἰδωρ; &c.

* Boeotic. { Δευς, Βδευς,
 { Δην.
 { Δαν.

CASE.

C A S E.

Aptots.

I. The Names of the Letters of the Alphabet. II. Words which sustain Apocope. III. Numerals from Four to a Hundred. IV. Proper Names of foreign Languages ; as, $\Delta\alpha\varsigma\iota\delta$.

Monoptots.

N. ἡ δῶς, *a Gift* ; αἱ κατακλῶθες, *the Fates*.

Diptots.

N. ὁ λῖς, Acc. λιν, *a Lion*. N. φθοῖες, Acc. φθοίας, *Cakes*.

Triptots.

	G.	D.	A.		G.	D.	A.
ἀλλήλ	{ -ων,	-οις,	-ες,	ἑμαυτ	{ -ς,	-ῳ,	-ον,
	{ -ων,	-αις,	-ας,		{ -ης,	-ῇ,	-ην,
	{ -ων,	-οις,	-α.		{ -ς,	-ῳ,	-ο.

In like Manner $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\upsilon$ and $\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\upsilon$; but the latter has a Plural like $\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\lambda\omega\upsilon$. See Gramm. P. 36. The following have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Singular only :

ἑρτας, δέμας, ἥδος, ἦτορ, κῶας ὀγ κῶς, λεπας, μήκαρ, νῶκαρ, ὄναρ, ὄφιλος, σέβας, σκεπας, τεκμαρ, τεκμῶρ, ὑπαρ.

G E N D E R *.

Singular. *Masculine.*

Plural. *Neuter.*

ἱρετμος, ζυγος, ταρταρος, χιδρωψ.

* All these Neuters of the Plural Number come from Neuters of the Singular, which soon became obsolete.

What gave rise to the erroneous Opinion that the Feminines $\gamma\upsilon\gamma\eta$, ὁδος, πόλις, and χεῖρ, are Masculine in the Dual Number, was the Use of the Article τῷ, put by the Attics for τῆ, in that Number, which is found before many other Feminines ; as, τῷ φύσει, τῷ ἡμέρᾳ, &c. See Clarke's Homer, i. 778.

Singular.
Masculine.

Plural.
Masculine and Neuter.

δεσμος, διφρος, κυκλος, λυχνος, μηρος, μοχλος, ιωτος, πυρσος, χα-
λινος, σιτος, σταβμος, ταρσος, τραχηλος.

κελευθος *Feminine Singular, Feminine and Neuter Plural.*

N U M B E R.

ιηρ, αλς, γη, ελαιον, πυρ, *Singular only.*

But γαι is found in Aristotle, and γαιων in Homer.

αμφω, δυο, *Dual only.*

κτερεα, Εὐμενιδες, Ἀθηнай, and other Names of Cities; Διονυσια,
and other Names of Festivals, *Plural only.*

P A T R O N Y M I C S.

Masculine Patronymics are derived from the Genitive Singular of their Primitives, by changing the Termination into -αδης, -ιαδης, -ιδης.

Into -αδης, if the Primitive be of the First Declension, or of the Third in ος Pure of the Simples; as, Βορεας, -υ; Βορεαδης. Ἰππολ-ης, -υ; Ἰππολ-αδης. Ἡλι-ος, -υ; Ἡλι-αδης.

But when the Penultima of the Genitive is long, of whatever Declension it be, the Change is into -ιαδης; as, Λαιερ-ης, -υ; Λαιερ-ιαδης. Ἀτλ-ας, -αντ-ος; Ἀτλαντ-ιαδης.

Under every other Circumstance the Change is always into -ιδης*; as, Αἶακ-ος, -υ; Αἶακ-ιδης. Νεφ-ωρ, -ορος; Νεφοριδης.

* The Ionics form their Patronymics in ων: as, for Κρονιδης, Κρονων. The Æolics in αδις; as, for Τρῶαδης, Τρῶαδιος.

Feminine

Feminine Patronymics end in *ις, ας, ης, ινη, ωνη*.

Those in *ις* and *ας* are formed from their Masculines by casting off *δη*; as, *Νεστοριδης, Νεστορις*; *Ἡλιαδης, Ἡλιας*.

Those in *ης*, from the Nominative of the Primitives, by changing the Termination into *ης*; as, *Χρυσης, Χρυσης*; *Καδμος, Καδμης*.

Those in *ινη*, from Nominatives of the Third of the Simples in *ος* Impure, and of the Third of the Contracts in *ευς*; as, *Ἀδραστος, Ἀδραστινη*; *Νηρευς, Νηρινη*.

Those in *ωνη*, from Nominatives of the Third of the Simples in *ιος*, and of the Fifth of the Simples in *ιων*; as, *Ἰκαριος, Ἰκαριωνη*; *Ἡτιων, Ἡτιωνη*.

Diminutives.

I. Masculines in *ας, παππιας*; *αξ, λιθαξ*; *ινης, ἑλαφινης*; *ιλος, ναυτιλος*; *υλος, ἑρωτυλος*; *ιχνος, χυλιχνος*; *ισκος, νεανισκος*; *ιων, μωριων*.

II. Feminines in *ας, χοιρας*; *ις, κρηνης*; *ιγξ, λαιγξ*; *υλη, βομβυλη*; *αχνη, πιθαχνη*; *ιχνη, πυλιχνη*; *ισκη, παιδισκη*.

III. Neuters in *ιον, σρεθιον*; *αιον, γυναιον*; *ειον, ἀγγειον*; *διον, γηδιον*; *ιδιον, γτωμιδιον*; *υλλιον, κρευλλιον*; *ακνιον, πιθακνιον*; *αξιον, ἑναξιον*; *ασιον, κορασιον*; *αφιον, χοραφιον*.

One Primitive has sometimes a Variety of Diminutives; as, from *κορη* is derived *κορισκη, κορασιον, κοριον, κοριδιον*.

One Diminutive sometimes generates another; as, from *πολιχνη* comes *πολιχνιον*.

POSSESSIVES

End in *ειος*, as *ἀνθρωπειος*; *εος, Ἐκτορειος*; *ιος, ἑρانيος*; *κος, μασικος*; *ος, ἀνθρωπιος*; *ος, πατριος*; *ωδης, λιθωδης*.

VERBALS

V E R B A L S.

are generally formed by casting off the Augment of their Primitives, and changing the Termination

in the *First Person* of the Perfect Passive

into	{	μα,	as	γραμμα,	} from γεγραμμαι.
		μη,	—	γραμμη,	
		μος,	—	δισμος,	
		μων,	—	νομων,	
					δεδεσμαι.
					νενοημαι.

in the *Second Person* of the Perfect Passive

into	{	ια,	as	δοκιμασια	} from δεδοκιμασαι.
		ις,	—	ποιησις	
		ασιος,	—	θαυμασιος	
		ιμος,	—	χρησιμος	
					πεποιησαι.
					τεθαυμασαι.
					κεχρησαι.

in the *Third Person* of the Perfect Passive

Masc.

into	{	τηρ,	as	χαρακτηρ	} from κεχαρακται.
		της,	—	ποιητης	
		τικος,	—	κριτικος	
		τος,	—	ακχος	
		τωρ,	—	κοσμητωρ	
					πιποιηται.
					κειριται.
					ηκηται.
					κεκοσμηται.

Femin.

into	{	τις,	as	πισις	} from πεπεισται.
		τρα,	—	ορχηστρα	
		τρις,	—	ορχηστρις	
		τυς,	—	ορχηστυς	
					ωρχηται.

Neut.

into	{	τηριον,	as	ποτηριον	} from πιπωται.
		τρον,	—	διδακτρον	
		τιος, ια, ιον,	—	γραπτιος	
					δεδιδακται.
					γεγραπται.

in the *First Person* of the Perfect Middle

into	{	ις,	as	τομευς	} from τιτομα.
		η,	—	επισολη,	
		ιον,	—	λογιον,	
		ος,	—	τοιος,	
					ιπεσολα.
					λειλογα.
					τιτοια.

A few

wh
am
row
Ord

* M
σκιδαω,

A few are formed from other Tenses ; as,

λευκος, from the Present λουσσω ;

ταραχη, from the Perfect τιταραχα ;

θηκη, from the First Aorist ἔθηκα ;

φυγη, from the Second Aorist ἔφυγον.

VERBS DEFECTIVE,

which have only the Present and Imperfect Tenses, among which are a few Anomals, viz. such as borrow the Tenses of other Verbs, in the alphabetical Order of their Terminations.

Verbs in ω Pure.

αω	{	Defideratives, as	ερατηγιαω.		
		Inceptives,	κελαινιαω.		
		Derivatives Poetic from other Verbs, or from a Verbal Noun,	ισχαναω	from	ισχαινω.
			ερχαιαω	—	ερχαιος.

αω & ω	{	Derivatives formed by inserting , *	{	περναω	—	περαω.
				οιχνεω	—	οιχω.

ω or ω	{	— from ωξω,	{	σω	—	σωξω.
				σωω		

* Many of these Verbs change s into i ; as, κεραιω, κεριναιω ; σκεδαιω, σκιδιναιω.

υω Polyfyllables,	δεικνυω,	ῥηγνυω, σθεννυω.
αιω Derivatives Poetic,	κεδαιω,	— κεδαιω.
ειω Desideratives formed from Futures *,	γαμησειω, ὀψειω,	— γαμησω. — ὀψω.
υιω All Verbs,	ἀλυιω,	ἀγυιω, ὀπυιω †.

Verbs in ω Impure.

βω preceded by ε	σεβω †.	
βω } preceded by a Li-	σιλβω,	ῥεμβω, φερεβω.
δω } quid,	μελδω,	σπενδω, περεδω.
γω Derivatives from Pret. Perf. Midd.	κεκληγω,	from κεκληγα.
σγω — Poetic formed by assuming σ,	μισγω,	— μιγω.
ιζω § { — from Con-	αἰτιζω,	— αἰτεω.
tracts of the same	πολεμιζω,	— πολεμεω.
Signification,		
αθω } Derivatives Poetic	ἀμυναθω,	— ἀμυνω.
εθω } from Present	φλεγεθω,	— φλεγω.
υθω } Tenses,	μινυθω,	— μινυω.
σθω }	βιβασθω,	— βιβαζω.
χθω }	ἔρεχθω,	— ἔρεικω.

* Not so Poetic Verbs in ειω from others in εω, of the same Signification; as, ῥειω, νεικειω, τελειω.

† ὀπυσει occurs in the Future, the Subjunctive Vowel being cast away.

‡ ἰσεβδην occurs in Sophocles for ἰσεφθην.

|| But κεκραγω from κεκραγα has a 1st Aorist, ἐκεκραξα.

§ Also some in αζω; as, ἀγαπαζω.

VERBS DEFECTIVE.

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$\lambda\omega$ { Derivatives from Perfect Tenses, { $\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omega$ from $\acute{\omega}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\alpha$.
 $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\upsilon\kappa\alpha\kappa\omega$ — $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$.

$\alpha\sigma\kappa\omega$ { — from First Futures, { $\gamma\eta\rho\alpha\sigma\kappa\omega$ * — $\gamma\eta\rho\alpha\sigma\omega$.
 $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\sigma\omega$.
 $\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\theta\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\theta\eta\sigma\omega$.
 $\omega\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\beta\rho\omega\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\beta\rho\omega\sigma\omega$.
 $\iota\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\iota\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\iota\sigma\omega$.
 $\upsilon\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\mu\epsilon\theta\upsilon\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\mu\epsilon\theta\upsilon\sigma\omega$.

$\theta\sigma\kappa\omega$ — from a Pref. Tense, { $\beta\theta\sigma\kappa\omega$ — $\beta\theta\omega$.

$\lambda\omega$ { Contracts made Barytons by the Attic Dialect, { $\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omega$ — $\alpha\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega$.
 Other Verbs in $\lambda\omega$ Pure ; as, $\theta\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\beta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

$\beta\lambda\omega$ { Derivatives from { $\mu\epsilon\mu\beta\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
 $\kappa\lambda\omega$ { Verbs in $\lambda\omega$ Pure, { $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ — $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
 $\phi\lambda\omega$ { $\acute{o}\phi\lambda\omega$ — $\acute{o}\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega$.

$\iota\lambda\lambda\omega$ Polysyllables ; as, $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\iota\lambda\lambda\omega$.

$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$ Derivatives, $\beta\delta\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$ from $\beta\delta\epsilon\omega$.

$\tau\mu\omega$ all Verbs ; as, $\tau\epsilon\tau\mu\omega$, &c.

$\alpha\upsilon\omega$ { Derivatives from { $\phi\theta\alpha\upsilon\omega$ from $\phi\theta\alpha\omega$.
 $\epsilon\omega$ { Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ or $\epsilon\omega$, { $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\alpha\upsilon\omega$ — $\acute{\alpha}\theta\epsilon\omega$.
 $\alpha\iota\upsilon\omega$ { $\beta\alpha\iota\upsilon\omega$ — $\beta\alpha\omega$.
 $\acute{o}\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota\upsilon\omega$ — $\acute{o}\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\omega$.

$\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, as, $\varsigma\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\upsilon\omega$.

$\epsilon\iota\upsilon\omega$ { Derivative Polysyllables, { $\phi\alpha\epsilon\iota\upsilon\omega$ from $\phi\alpha\omega$.
 $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\iota\upsilon\omega$ — $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$.

$\iota\upsilon\omega$ { Several Verbs, { $\tau\iota\upsilon\omega$, &c.
 $\upsilon\upsilon\omega$ { $\iota\theta\upsilon\upsilon\omega$, &c.

* Many of these Verbs have a Reduplication ; as, $\delta\iota\delta\rho\alpha\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\pi\iota\phi\alpha\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\mu\iota\mu\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\pi\iota\pi\iota\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\beta\iota\beta\rho\omega\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\tau\iota\tau\rho\omega\sigma\kappa\omega$.

γινω	} Derivatives, several of which change the Vowel,	γίγνομαι	from	γενομαι.
κινω		δακνω	—	δηκω.
μινω		μιμνω	—	μενω.
τινω		πιτινω	}	πιτω.
φινω		πιτινω		
		πεφινω	—	φενω.
αξω	} Futures converted into Pref. Tenses,	ἀξω	Fut. of ἀγν.	
ιξω		ιξω	Fut. of ικω.	
εξω	} Contracts made Barytons by the Attic Dialect,	ἄλεξω	from ἄλεξιω.	
σπω	Poetic Verbs,	ἴσπω, ἱσπω, ἐνίσπω.		
αιρω	Derivatives,	κείρω from κείω.		
γρω	} Syncopated Verbs,	ἄγρομαι	—	ἀγειρομαι.
		ἱγρομαι	—	ἱγειρομαι.
σω	} Futures made Present,	οἶσω, ὄρω, τέρω, βῆσω,		
		δύσω.		
σσω	Poetic Verbs,	παιφασσω, ἄγνωσσω.		
κτω	} Derivatives,	τικτω	from	τεκω.
πτω		πιπτω	—	πιτω.
σχω		ἴσχω	—	ἱχω.
ψω	} Contracts made Barytons by the Attics,	ἱψω	—	ἱψιω.

To these may be added Verbs, whose Reduplication terminates in a Liquid; as, βαμβαινω, παμφαινω, κερκαίρω, γαργαίρω, μαγμαίρω, μυγμυρω.

Verbs Defective distributed into their general Classes :

ιαω	} Inceptives or Imitatives. Defideratives.	
ειω		— — — — — formed from Futures.

αω	}	Derivatives <i>Poetic</i> .
αιω		
ογω		
αθω		
εθω		
υθω		
σθω		
χθω	}	Derivatives changing the preceding Vowel, and assuming <i>v</i> .
αιρω		
ιαιω	}	_____ from ωζω.
ιαιω		
οω	}	_____ Pref. and Fut. Tenses.
οω		
σχω	}	_____ Perfect Tenses.
γω		
κω	}	_____ Verbs in λω Pure.
βλω		
κλω	}	Derivatives from Contracts of the same Signification.
φλω		
ιζω	}	_____ Verbs in αω, ιω.
αιω		
αενω	}	_____ Polyfyllable.
εινω		
γνω	}	_____ Most of which change the preceding Vowel.
κνω		
μνω		
τνω		
φνω		
κτω		
πτω		
σχω	}	Futures made Present Tenses.
ξω		
σω	}	Barytons from Contracts.
λω		
ξω	}	Polyfyllables.
ψω		
ιλλω	}	Many Verbs.
ειω		
ιιω	}	Poetic Verbs.
υνω		
σπω	}	
σσω		

VERBS DEFECTIVE.

γρω Syncopated Verbs.

τρω } All Verbs.
νω }

Also Verbs in μι, whose Primitives are in Use; as,

αἶνμι	from	αἶνεω.
διζμι	—	διζω.
κιρμι	—	κιρναω.
κιχημι	—	κιχέω, &c.

And such as reduplicate the initial Letters; as,

ἀκαχημι, ἀλαλυκτημαι, ἀλαλημι.

There are some which have only the Present Tense; as, βεομαι, βομαι or βειομαι, νεομαι, νευμαι; which by Enallage are used as Futures; also γημι, κνω.

Some have only one Tense in the Infinitive; as the Poetic Verbs

φορηναι, 1st Aor. Act. from φοραίνω for φορέω;
ἀρηνμεναι, 2d Aor. Act. Doric from ἀρηνμι.

Some have but one Person; as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.
δειδιθι,	δειδιτε.	φρες.
κλυθι,	κλυτε, or	σχες.
κεκλυθι,	κεκλυτε.	προσχες.
πιθι,	—	

Most Verbs in αινω want the Future, and are found chiefly in the First Aorist; as,

δαινω	1st Aor.	ἔδηναι.
δυσχεραίνω	—	ἔδυσχερηναι.
ἱαίνω	—	ἱήναι.
ἱαινομαι	—	ἱανθην, &c.

φαινω alone is complete in its Tenses.

Verbs in δω Pure, and most Polyfyllables in ζω, νω, υω, ευω, generally want the Perfect; but νομιζω, μολυνω, κωλυω, κωλευω, and a few others, are complete.

A N O M A L S.

In the following Table the Anomals; with their Proper Tenses placed beneath them, occupy the first Column on the left Hand; in the other Columns are the borrowed Tenses under the obsolete Verbs to which they respectively belong; which Verbs are placed opposite the Anomals of the same Signification, in the same Line.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

α.

ἀγαμαι

ἀγαομαι ἀγαζομαι.

MIDDLE.

ἀγασομαι, 1st F.

ἡγασαμην, 1st A.

PASSIVE.

ἡγασθην, 1st A.

ἀγνυω

ἀγνυμαι }

ἀγω.

ACTIVE.

ἀξω, 1st F. ἱαξω

ἡξα, 1st A. ἱαξα

ἡχα *, P. ἱαχα

ἡγον, 2d A. ἱαγον

MIDDLE.

ἡγα, P. ἱαγα

PASSIVE.

ἡγην, 2d A. ἱαγην

Attic.

Hence the Com-

pounds

κατιαξα.

κατιαγα.

ἀδω

ἀνδανω }

ἀδew.

ACTIVE.

ἡδεκα, P.

ἡδον, 2d A.

ἀδηκα, Ion.

ἱαδον, Attic.

MIDDLE.

ἡδα, P.

{ ἱαδα, Attic.

{ ἱαδα, Poetic.

* Ἀγνχα and ἀγνοχα, the two Attic Perfects, and ἀγνισχα, the Bæotic; also ἡγαγον, by Metathesis, for ἀγνηγον, the Attic 2d Aor. all belong to ἀγω, when it signifies *to lead*; as does the Participle ἀγμεγας, derived by Busby from ἀγατμεγας obsolete.

Anomals.	Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.
αἶρεω	εἶλω.
-ησω, 1st F.	εἶλον, 2d A.
-ηκα, P.	εἶλῶ 2d F.
&c.	MIDDLE.
PASSIVE.	εἶλαμην, 1st A.
ἤρημαι, P.	εἶλομην, 2d A.
ἤρεθην, 1st A.*	εἶλῃμαι, 2d F.
αἰσθανομαι	αἰσθεομαι
	αἰσθησομαι, 1st F.
	ἤσθημην, 2d A.
αἰλδαινω }	αἰλδεω.
αἰλδησκω }	
αἰλφανω }	αἰλφω.
αἰλφαινω }	ἤλφον, 2d A.
αἰλφαιω }	
αἰλεεινω	αἰλω.
αἰλινδεω	αἰλιω.
	αἰλισω, 1st F.
αἰλεζω	αἰλεξεω.
	αἰλεξησω, 1st F.
	αἰλεξαι, 1st A. Inf.
	MIDDLE.
	αἰλεξασθαι, 1st A. Inf.
	αἰλεξαμενος, Part.
	as if from αἰλεω by Epenth. for αἰλω.
αἰλισκω	αἰλω — αἰλωμι.
	αἰλωσω 1st F. εἰλων, 2d A. Attic.
	MIDDLE.
	εἰλωσαι, 1st A. }
	εἰλωκα, P. }
	Att. ἤλομην, 2d A.

* The Ionic Privation of the Accent often occurs in this Verb, particularly in its Compounds; as, αἰρηκως for ἤρηκως; whence in the Compound ἀναῤῥαιρηκως for ἀνηρηκως, the ῥῥ inserted to prevent the Elision of the Vowel in ἀνα. The Reduplication of the initial Letters dropping, makes the Pluperfect ἀραιρημην for ἤρημην.

ἀμαρταω

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ἁμαρτανω ——— ἁμαρτιω ——— ἁμάρωτιω.
ἁμαρτησω, 1st F. ἁμαρτητον, 2d A. ἁμάρωτον, 2d A.

ἁμβλισκω }
ἁμβλυσκω } ——— ἁμβλω.
ἁμβλυσκάνω } ἁμβλωσω, 1st F.
ἁμβλωσκω }

ἁμφιεννυω }
ἁμφιεννυμι } ——— ἁμφιτω.
ἁμφισκω } ἁμφισσω, 1st F.

PASSIVE.

ἁμφισμαι } P.
ἁμφισμαι }

ἁνοιγω. See οἶγω.

ἁνωγω ——— ἁνωγημι.
ἁνωξω, 1st F. ἁνωγῆν, Imp. *
MIDDLE. ἁνωχθι } Pref.
ἁνωχθω } Imp. †
ἁνωχθε }

ἁρεσκω ——— ἁρειω.
ἁρεσω, 1st F.

αὐξανω }
αὐξω } ——— αὐξειω.

ἁχθομαι ——— ἁχθεομαι.
ἁχθησομαι } 1st F.
ἁχθεισομαι }

* See Grammar, P. 82.

† By Syncope for ἁνωγεθι, ἁνωγειτω, 1st and 3d Sin. ἁνωγετε, 2d Plural.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

β.

βαινω — βαω — βιβαω — βιβαζω — βιβημι.
 βησω, 1 F. βιβῶν, Part. βιβασω, 1 F. — βιβην, 2 A.
 βιβηκα, P. βιβασαι, 1 A. Inf. βιβας, Pr. Part.
 MIDDLE. βιβασας, 1 A. Part.

βησομαι, 1st F.
 βιβησαμην, 1st A.
 βιβασα*, P. Ion.
 βιβως
 βιβωας, Ion. } Part.

βαλλω { βαλλεω } βολεω — βλεω † — βλημι.
 βαλεω }

ιβαλον, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

MIDDLE.

βαλῶ, 2d F.

βιβολα, P.

βλησω, 1st F.

βλειμην, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

βαλλησω } 1st F.

βιβηκα, P.

Opt.

βαλησω }

ιβαλομην, 2d A.

βιβρωσκω }

βρωω

βρωμι.

βρωσκω }

βρωσω, 1st F.

ιβρων, 2d A.

βιωσκω

βιωω

βιωμι.

βιωσω, 1st F.

† βιωναι, 2d A. Inf.

βλαστανω βλασειω.

βοσκω

βοσκεω

βωω.

βοσκησω, 1st F.

βωω.

βωσω } 1st F.

βωσω }

βλωσκω

βλωω

βλωμι.

βλωσω, 1st F.

ιβλων, 2d A.

βηλομαι

βηλομαι.

* βιβασαν, Pl. Perf. Mid. for βιβησαισαν. Ion. and by Syncope.

† The Participle βλεις is by Syncope for βληθεις, 1st A. or βαλεις, 2d A. Passive. Βληται is read for βιβληται, Ion. ε inserted.

‡ See Grammar, Note, P. 84.

γαμιν

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

γ.

γαμεω — γαμω.
regular, except 1st A. ἐγημα, 1st A.
MIDDLE.
ἐγημαιην, 1st A.

γηρασκω — γηραω — γηρημι.
γηρασω, 1st F. γηραναι, Inf.
ἐγηρασα } 1st A. γηρας*, Part,
By Syn. ἐγηρα }

γιγνομαι } { γενομαι or } — γενομαι — γενναομαι.
γινομαι } { γεινομαι } γενησομαι, 1st F. γενησομαι, &c.
ἐγειναιην, 1st A. ἐγενησαμην, 1st A.
ἐγενομην, 2d A. PASSIVE.
γεγονα, P. γεγενημαι, P.
γεγχα, P. Ion.
from γαω.

γιγνωσκω } — γνωω — γνωμι.
γινωσκω } γνωσω, 1st F. ἐγνω, 2d A.
MIDDLE.
γεγωνα } P. διαγνωσκω is found in
by Metath. } Aristophanes.
for γεγνα }
γεγωνως, Part. }

δ.

δαιω† — δαζομαι† — δαιζω.
δαισω, 1st F. δαιξω, 1st F.
ιδαιξα, 1st A.

MIDDLE. MIDDLE. PASSIVE.
δαισομαι, 1st F. δασομαι, 1st F. δειδαισμαι, P.
PASSIVE. PASSIVE. PASSIVE.
δειδασμαι, P. δειδαιγμαι, P.

* γηρις is also read.

† To divide.

‡ δαζομαι is itself in Use.

G g

δαιω

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

δαιω*	—	δαω.
δαισω, 1st F.		δαησω, 1st F.
ἔδαισα, 1st A.		ἔδαησα, 1st A.
ἔδαιον, 2d A.		δέδαηκα, P.
PASSIVE.		PASSIVE.
ἔδαν, 2d A.		δέδαμαι, P.
MIDDLE.		MIDDLE.
δεδηα	} P.	δέδαα, P. Ion.
Attic for		
δεδαία		
δαωμαι, 2d A. Subj.		
δακνω	—	δηκω.
δαμναω	} —	δαμαω — δμαω, by Sync.
δαμνημι		ἔδαμον†, 2d A. δέδμηκα, P.
		PASSIVE.
δαμνησω, 1st F.		ἔδαμην, 2d A.
δαρθανω	—	δαρθω.
		ἔδαρθον
		Poet. & by Metath. } 2d A.
		ἔδραθον
δειδω	—	διω — δειμι.
δεισω		ἔδιον, 2d A. δειδιθι
δειδεικα		MIDDLE. δειδιθι, Poet. } Imperat.
		δεδια, P.
MIDDLE.		δέδειναι, P. Inf.
δεδοικα†		δέδιω, P. Part.
δεικνυω	} —	δεικω.
δεικνυμι		
δεω	—	δεω — δευω, Poet.
δεομαι, Poet.		δέησα, 1st F. ἔδευσα, 1st A.
		ἔδεησα, 1st A. MIDDLE.
		δέδεηκα, P. δευσομαι, 1st F.
		PASSIVE.
		ἔδεηθην, 1st A.

* To learn.

† Some derive this from δειμω.

‡ For διδοικα, that δ might not come three Times in Succession.

διδασκω

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

διδασκω — διδασκειν — διδαχω.

διδρασκω διδραω — δραω * — δρημι.
 διδρασω, 1st F. δρασω †, 1st F. ιδρην, 2d A.
 ιδρασα ‡, 1st A. ιδραν ||, Dor.

δοκεω — δοκω.
 δοκησω, 1st F. δοξω, 1st F.
 &c. all Poet. &c.

δυναμαι — δυναομαι — δυναζομαι.
 ιδυναμην, Imp. δυνησομαι, 1st F. PASSIVE.
 ιδυνασθην, 1st A.

Ε.

εδω — ειδω.
 ηκα } ηδεκα, P.
 ιδηκα, Att. } P. PASSIVE.
 ιδηδοκα ξ, by } ιδηδισμαι, P. Attic.
 Epenth. } ηδεσθην, 1st A.

PASSIVE.

ιδηδομαι, P.

MIDDLE.

ηδα }
 ιδηδα } P.

ιδομαι for ιδεμαι, 2d F.

εθελω — εθελεω.

* For the Compound Optat. ἀποδραω Aristotle has used the Attic ἀποδραω. See Dialects.

† διδρησω and δρησω, Ion.

‡ By Syncope ιδρα.

|| ιδραν also in the 3d Plural, by Syncope, for ιδρασαν. See Reference (xx).

ξ Eustathius derives it from ειδω, ηδοκα, Att. ιδηδοκα.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

εἶδω *

εἶσω, 1st F.

εἶδον } 2d A.
ἶδον }

MIDDLE.

εἶσομαι } 1st F.
ἶσομαι }εἶσαμην
εἶσαμην, Att. } 1 A.

εἶδεω

εἶδησω, 1st F.

εἶδηκα

εἶδα, Sync. } P.

εἶδηκειν

εἶδεν, Sync. } Plup.

ἦδεν, Att. }

εἶδεναι, Inf. } from εἶδα.

εἶδως, Part. }

MIDDLE.

οἶδα, P. 2d Sing. οἶδασθα, and εἶσθα.

εἶργνυω }
εἶργνυμι }

εἶργω.

εἶρω

εἶρώ, 1st F.

MIDDLE.

εἶρομαι

εἶρεω

εἶρησω, 1st F.

εἶρηκα, P.

PASSIVE.

εἶρημαι, P.

εἶρησομαι, Paul. P. F.

MIDDLE.

εἶρησαμην, 1st A.

εἶρομην, 2d A.

ἐλαυνω

ἐλαω.

PASSIVE.

ἤλαμαι

Att. ἐληλαμαι } P.

ἤλασμαι

ἤλασθην } 1st A.

ἤλασθην }

ἐννυω

ἐννυμι }

ἐω.

εἶκα, P.

PASSIVE.

εἶμαι, P.

* Though the Present εἶδω signifies both to *see* and *know*, its other *proper* Tenses have the former Sense, and those, which it borrows from εἶδεω, the latter.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

^επω . Poetic Compounds, ^ενεπω, ^ενεσπω ;
^{ει}πα, 1st A. ^{ει}πτω, ^{ει}σπω.
^{ει}πον, 2d A.

^{ερ}ρω — ^{ερ}ρεω.
MIDDLE. ^{ερ}ρησω, 1st F.
^{ερ}ρομαι, &c.

^{ερ}χομαι — ^ελευθω.
^ηλυθον, 2d A. Sync. ^ηλθον.
MIDDLE.
^ελευσομαι, 1st F.
^ηλευθα, ^εληλυθα, Attic P.

^{ερ}ιδαινω — ^{ερ}ιδεω.
^{ερ}ιδησω, 1st F.
^{ερ}ιδω, 2d F.

^{ερ}υγγανω — ^{ερ}ευγω.
^{ερ}ευξω, 1st F.
^ηρυγον, 2d A.

^{ερ}υθαινω — ^{ερ}υθειω.
^{ερ}υθανω, 1st F. ^{ερ}υθησω, 1st F.
^ηρυθηνα, 1st A. ^ηρυθηκα, P.
^{ερ}υθηνας, Part.

^εσθιω — ^εδω, which see.

^{ευ}ρισκω — ^{ευ}ρεω.
^{ευ}ρον, 2d A.
MIDDLE.
^{ευ}ρησαμην, ^{ευ}ραμην Sync.
^{ευ}ρομην, 2d A.

^εχθανομαι }
^εχθομαι } ^εχθεομαι.

^εχω — ^σχω, — ^σχημι.
^εξω, ^σχησω, 1st F.
^εσχηκα, P.
^εσχον, 2d A.
^σχε, 2d A. Imper. ^σχε, 2d A. Imper.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ζ.

ζαω — ζημι.
 ζησω, 1st F. ζην, Imp.
 ζησα, 1st A. ζηθι, Imper. Æol.*
 ζηκα, P. ζαιην, Optat.
 ζη, Imper. D.
 ζην, Inf. D.
 ζωνη, Poten. Pr. Attic from ζῶμι † contracted from ζαοιμι,
 ζων, Part.

ζεννυω } — ζεω.
 ζεννυμι }

ζευγνυμι } — ζευγω.
 ζευγνυω } ζυγον, 2d A.

ζωννυω } — ζω.
 ζωννυμι }

η.

ηβασκω — ηβαι.
 ηβησω, 1st F.

θ.

θελω — θελεω.

θηγανω — θηγω.

θνησκω — θνηκω — τεθνηκω — θανεω — θανω — — — — — τεθνημι.
 θνηξω, 1f. τεθνηξω, 1f. ἔθανον, 2 a. θνησω } 1f. ἔθνην, 2 a.
 MIDDLE. τεθνησω } 1f. τεθναθι, Imp.
 ἔθανομην, 2 a. τεθνηκα, p. τεθναιην, Opt.
 θανῆμαι, 2 f. τεθνεικα†, Bæot. τεθνας, Part.

* See Gram. P. 82, Note §.

† See App. P. 94, Note †.

‡ From τεθνεικα comes the Active Participle τεθνεικας, and the Middle Part. τεθνεως, dropping ι, for which the Poets use τεθνηως.

θνηξομαι

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

MIDDLE.		MIDDLE.		ACTIVE.	
θνηξομαι, 1F. — τεθνηξομαι, 1F. —		θησομαι & τεθνησομαι } 1st F.		θνας, 2 A. Part.	
		τεθναα, Ion. P.			
		τεθιαιναι & τεθιναι.			
		τεθιναω, Part.			
θρωσκω	—	θορειω.			
		ι.			
ιδρυνω	—	ιδρυω.			
ιδρυνην, 1st A.					
ιζανω	—	ιζω — — — ιζω.			
		ιζησω, 1st F.	ισω, 1st F.		
ιθυνω	—	ιθυω.			
		ιθυσω, 1st F.			
ικνεομαι	—	ικω.			
ιλασκομαι	—	ιλαομαι — — — ιλημι.			
		ιλασομαι, 1st F.	ιλαθι and } Imper.		
		PASSIVE. ιληθι			
		ιλασμαι, P.			
ιπτημι	—	πταομαι.			
Regular		ιπτομην, 2d A. Ind.			
		πτεσθαι, 2d A. Inf.			
		πτομενος, 2d A. Part.			
ισχω } —		ιχω, which see.			
ισχημι }					
		κ.			
καθιστανω	—	καθιστω.			
καιω	—	καυω.			
		καυσω, 1st F.			
		ικαυσα } 1st A.			
		ικηα, Poet.			
		καικαυκα, P.			

καικλησκα

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

κικλησκω — καλεω.

κεκληκα

PASSIVE.

κεκλημαι

εκληθην

} by Syn-cope for { κεκαληκα,
κεκαλημαι,
εκαληθην, 1st A.

} P. 301

καμνω

καμνω.

Regular

κεκμηκα, Sync. for κεκαμηκα, P.

κελομαι

κελεομαι.

κεραννυω

κεραννυμι

κικραω

} — κεραω.

κερδαινω

— κερδεω.

κινυμι

— κινεω.

κιχανω

— κιχεω.

κλαιω

— κλαυω.

κλαυσω, 1st F.

κεκλαυκα, P.

κλυω

— κλυμι.

εκλυον, 2d A.

κλυθι, Imper.

κορεννυω

κορεννυμι

} — κορεω.

κραινω

— κραισαινω.

κρανω, 1st F.

κραιανω, 1st F.

εκρανα, 1st A.

εκρανηνα, 1st A.

εκρανηνα, Att. κρηνηνον, Imper.

PASSIVE.

κεικρααμαι, P.

εκραανθηνη, 1st A.

κρημαμαι

* also 7

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

κρεμαμαι
κρεμαννυω } — κρεμαω.
κρεμαννυμι }

MIDDLE.

κρεμασσομαι, 1st F.

κτεινω } —
κτιννυω }

κτημι ————— κταω.

εκτην, 2d A. κτησω, 1st F.

κτεινω, 1st F.

κτας, 2d A. Part.

εκτακα and } P.
εκταγκα }

MIDDLE.

κταμενος, 2d A. Part.

PASSIVE.

εκταμαι and } P.
εκταμμαι }

εκταμενος, P. Part.

κυλινδω —

κυλινδεω ————— κυλιω.

κυλινδησω, 1st F. κυλισω, 1st F.

λ.

λαγχανω —

ληχω ————— λεγχω.

ειληχα, P. Att. MIDDLE.

ελαχον, 2d A. λελογχα*.

λαμβανω —

ληβω.

ειληθα, P. Attic.

ελαβον, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

ληψομαι, 1st F.

λανθανω —

ληθω.

λησω, 1st F.

ελαθον, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

λεληθα, P.

PASSIVE.

λελησμαι.

* According to some it is Attic from ληχω, inserting ν, as is also πιπονθα, from πηβω.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

λειπανω — λειπω.

λυσσαινω — λυσσασω.

μ.

μαιομαι — μαω.

μαινομαι — μαννομαι.

Regular.

μανθανω — μαθεω.

μαχομαι — μαχεομαι.

μελλω — μελλεν.

μελω — μελεω.

μελομαι — μελεομαι.

μενω — μενεω.

Regular.

μιγνυω } — μιγω.

μιγνυμι }

μιμνησκω — μιναω.

μοργνυω } — μοργνω.

μοργνυμι }

ν.

νεμω — νεμιω.

Regular.

ο.

οζω — οζειω.

οσω, 1st F. } οζησω and } 1st F.

MIDDLE.

οδα.

οδαδα, Att.

οδοδα, by Metath.

οιγνυω

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

οἶγνυω } — οἶγω *.
οἶγνυμι } οἶξω, 1st F.
 ὤϊξα, 1st A.
 MIDDLE.
 ἔωγα, P. Att.

The Compound ἀνοίγω has the Augment in the Beginning or Middle, or in both Places; as,

ἀνεώγων.
ἤνοιγον.
ἤνευγον.

οἶδανω } — οἶδιω.
οἶδαινω }
οἶδισκω }

οἶομαι } — οἶομαι.
οἶμαι }

PASSIVE.

ᾔμαι, P.

οἶκτειρω — οἶκτειρω.
ᾔκτειρα, 1st A. ᾔκτειρησα, 1st A.

οἶχομαι — οἶχομαι.

ὀλισθαίνω — ὀλισθεω.

ὀλλυω } — ὀλεω.
ὀλλυμι } ὤλον, 2d A.

ὀμνυω } — ὀμω.
ὀμνυμι } MIDDLE.
 ὀμῆμαι, 2d F.

ὀνημι } — ὀναω.
ὀνινημι } MIDDLE.
ὀνινας } Part. ὀνησομαι, 1st F.
ὀνινεις } ὀνησαμεν, 1st A.

PASSIVE.

ὀναμαι † } Pref.
ὀνημαι }
ὀνιναμαι }

* οἶγω is itself in Use.

† ὀναμην, which frequently occurs in the Greek Writers, stands both for the Imperfect Passive and Middle of ὀναμαι, and for the 1st Aorist Middle of ὀναομαι, by Syncope for ὀνησαμην.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ὀπτάνω } ὀπτομαι.

ὀσφραίνω — ὀσφραομαι.

ἐτάω }
ἐτάζω } — ἐτημι.
ἐταναι, Inf.
PASSIVE.
ἐταμένος, Part.

ὀφείλω — ὀφελω.
ὠφελον*, 2d A.

ὀφλῶ }
ὀφλάνω } ὀφλεω.
ὀφλισκάνω }

π.

παομαι

πεπαμαι

πεισομαι

P. of the same Signification with the P. ant.

πανθάνω }

πασχω }

πήθω

MIDDLE.

πησομαι

πεισομαι

1st F.

παθεω

ἐπαθον, 2d A.

πονέω.

MIDDLE.

πεπονθα†, P.

for πεπονα

by Pleonasm.

πεσσω }

πεττω }

πεπτω.

* Used adverbially in all Persons and Numbers, either alone or with the Adverbs ει, ειθε, αιθε, and ως.

† Messrs Le Port Royal make λελογχα, πεπονθα, and διαβεβολα, the regular P. M. of λαγχανω, πανθανω, and διαβαλλω, changing α into ο, but without sufficient Authority.

ΠΙΤΑΝΝΩ

which
time
on the

†

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

πιφασκω }
 πιφασκω } — φάω.
 πιφραυσκω }

πλεω — πλεωω.
 πλεωω, 1st F.

πνεω — πνεωω.
 πνεωω, 1st F.

πριαμαι
 ἐπριαμην, Imper.

πληγνυω }
 πληγνυμι } — πλησσω.

πταρνυμαι — πταιρω.

πυνθανομαι — πυνθομαι.

ῥεζω — ῥεζωω.
 ῥεζω, 1st F. ῥεζω, 1st F.
 ῥεζεα, 1st A. MIDDLE.
 MIDDLE. ῥεζα,
 ῥεζογα, P. ῥεζογα, by Metath. } P.
 PASSIVE. ῥεζγειν, Plup.
 ῥεχθεις, 1st A. Part.

ῥεω — ῥεωω — ῥεωω — ῥεωμι.
 ῥεωω, 1st F. ῥεωω, 1st F. ῥεωην, 2d A.
 ῥεωωσα, 1st A. ῥεωωσα, 1st A. ῥεωναι, Infin.
 ῥεωεις, Part.

ῥηγνυω }
 ῥηγνυμι } — ῥησσω.
 ῥεζωγα, P. M. Attic for ῥεζογα.

ῥυισκω — ῥυω.

ῥωνυω

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ῥωννύω } — ῥω.
ῥωννύμι }

σ.

σῶεννύω } — σῶω — σῶμι.
σῶεννύμι } — σῶω & σῶω } 1st F. ἰσῶν, 2d A.

σκεδαννύω } — σκεδαω.
σκεδαννύμι }
σκιδνύμι }

σπενδω — σπειδω.

στρίσκω — στρίω.

στορεννύω } — στορίω.
στορεννύμι }
στορύμι }

στρωννύω } — στρω.
στρωννύμι }

ταζω } — τίζω.
τανύω }

τανύω, 1st F.

τικτώ — τικω.

τινω } — τίνω.
τινύω }
τινύμι }

τιτραω

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

τιτραω }
τιτραινω }

— τραω.

τησω, 1st F.

τιτρωσκω

— τρωω.

τρεχω

{ δρεμω.
δραμειω.

δρεξω, 1st F.

ιδραμον, 2d A.

ιδρεξα, 1st A.

διδραμνηκα, P.

MIDDLE.

διδρομα.

τρωγω

φαγω.

ιτραγον, 2d A.

ιφαγον, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

MIDDLE.

τρωξομαι, 1st F.

φαγομαι, 2d F. for φαγῶμαι.

τυγχανω

τυχω

τευχω.

ιτυχον, 2d A.

τετευχως, Part. P.

τετυχηκα, P.

PASSIVE.

τετυγμαι, P.

MIDDLE.

τευξομαι, 1st F.

υ.

υπισχνεομαι

υποσχεομαι.

υπνωττω

υπνωω.

φ.

φαινω

φαινω.

φασκω

φωω.

φερω

οιω

εινω

εινω.

οισω, 1st F.

MIDDLE.

* ηνεγκα, 1st A.

ηνοχα

ειηνοχα, Att.

} P.

* See Grammar, Page 55, at the Bottom.

φθανω

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

φθανω	—	φθαω	—	φθημι.
		φθασω, 1st F.		ἰφθην, 2d A.
		ἰφθασα, 1st A.		

φθινω	—	φθιω.
-------	---	-------

φραγνυω	—	φρασσω.
---------	---	---------

φυγγανω	—	φευγω.
---------	---	--------

χ.

χαζω	}	—	χαδεω.
χανδαω			κεχαδησω *, Ion. and Poet. 1st F.
χανδανω			ἑχαδον, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

κεχανδα, P.

χαιρω	—	χαιρεω.
χαρω, 1st and 2d F.		

χασκω	—	χαινω.
-------	---	--------

χεω	—	—	χυω.
χεσω, 1st F.		χευω	κεχυκα, P.
ἑχεα †, 1st A.		χευσω, 1st F.	PASSIVE.
MIDDLE.		ἑχευσα }	1st A.
ἑχεαμην, 1st A.		ἑχευα }	κεχυμαι, Perf.
			ἑχυθην, 1st A.

χρωννυω	}	—	χρωω.
χρωννυμι			

χωννυω	}	—	χωω.
χωννυμι			

ω.

ωθω	—	ωθεω.
ωσω, 1st F. &c.		ωθησω, 1st F. &c.

* It is sometimes written with κ; as, κεκαδησω.

† See Grammar, Page 56, Line the 1st.

Those Verbs, whose initial Letter is different from that of the Anomals or Defectives which borrow their Tenses from them, are here placed opposite them respectively.

δραμεω } — τρεχω.

δρεμω

ελω — αιζω.

ενεγκω

} — φερω.

ενεχω

εργω — ειζω.

εχω — { ισχω.

οιω

— φεω.

φαγω — τρωγω.

φω

— { φασκω, πιφασκω.

σκεω

} — ιχω.

σχημι

D I A L E C T S.

Ancient Greece, with its Dependencies, comprehended, besides the different Districts in *Europe*, Part of *Asia* and several Islands in the *Mediterranean*. In these several Countries the Inhabitants, besides the common Language, had different Dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Æolic*; the last comprehending the *Bæotic*. The *Poetic* Style admitted all the Dialects, and had certain Peculiarities of its own.

A T T I C.

The *Attic* Dialect was the most refined, and peculiar to *Athens* and its Neighbourhood. It is admitted by the *Poets* and Writers in the *Ionic* and *Doric* Dialects.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction.*

1. Of Syllables in the same Word ; as,

αα	}	into	α.	See Obs. 19 below, Page 98.
αι				
οαι	}	—	η	— 10.
ει				
ηαι				
αιι	}	—	η	— 9.
οι				
ωι				
αιω	}	—	ω	— 11.
οω				
ωω				
εα	}	—	α	— 4, 6.
ει				
ηει				
εο	}	—	η	— 6, 20.
ηο				
οο				
εω	}	—	ω	— 6, 20.
ηω				
οω				
εω	}	—	ω	— 5.
ηω				
οω				

To this Dialect properly belong all Contract Nouns and Verbs.

2. Of Syllables in different Words by Synalœpha, of which there are six Species ; viz.

Synalœpha by	Apocope, as	το ἀργυριον	Attic	τ' ἀργυριον.
		τη ἀνδρος		τ' ανδρος.
		τω αγαθω		τ' αγαθω.
	Aphæresis, as	τη ημετερα		θημετερα.
		τη ημερα		θημερα.
		η ἀγχισσα		ηγχισσα.
	Synæresis, as	τα εργα		τ' εργα.
		τω αντρω		τ' αντρω.
		ε̄ ενεκα		ενεκα.
	Crafsis, as	το ιματιον		θοιματιον.
Apocope & Synæresis,	} as	το ελαχιτον	} Attic	τηλαχιτον.
		ιμοι υποδυνει		ιμυποδυνει.
		οι ιμοι		ε̄ιμοι.
Apocope & Crafsis,	} as	τη αλγεις	} Attic	τωλγεις.

Contractions of the *Article*, the *Pronoun* ἐγώ, the *Conjunction* καί, and the *Preposition* πρό.

Article.

ὁ	} before	{	α	} into	ω	{	ὁ ἀνεμος	} Attic	ἄνεμος.
&			ε*, ο		ω		οἱ ἄρνες		ἄρνες.
οἱ					ω		ὁ ἔμος		ἔμος.
ὁ	} before	{	οἱ	} into	ω	{	ὁ ὀλυμπος	} Attic	ὀλυμπος.
το			η, οἱ		ω		οἱ ἔμοι		ἔμοι.
τῶ			α, ε, ο		ω		οἱ ἔμοι		ἔμοι.
τῆ	} before	{	α	} into	ω	{	ὁ οἰκοτεψ	} Attic	οἰκοτεψ.
			ε†		ω		το ἡμισυ		θωμισυ.
					ω		το οἰκιδιον		τωκιδιον.
	} before	{	α	} into	ω	{	το ἄλλα	} Attic	τ' ἄλλο.
			ε†		ω		το ἔμφανες		τῆμφανες.
					ω		το ὄνομα		τ' ὄνομα.
	} before	{	α	} into	ω	{	τῆ ἀπολλωνος	} Attic	ταπολλωνος
			ε†		ω		θα		θατερῆ.
					ω		τῆ ἑτερῆ		

Ἐγώ.

ἐγώ οἶδα	} Attic	ἐγώδα.
ἐγώ οἶμαι		ἐγώμαι.
μοι ἔδοκει		μῆδοκει.
μοι ἔχρησεν		μῆχρησεν.

καί.

Before	α	} into	κα	{	καί ἄν	} Attic	κἄν.
	εἰ		κα		καί εἴτα		καῖτα.
	ε		κα		καί ἐγώ		καῖγώ.
	ο		κα		καί ἐν		κῆν.
	οἱ		κα		καί ὄνον		κῶνον.
	η		κα		καί οἶνον		
			κα		καί ἡμῖν		κῆμῆν.

Before an Aspirate κ is changed into χ; as,

καί ὁ	} Attic	χω.
καί ἡ		χη.
καί ἡ ἀγχυσα		χηγχυσα.

* ὁ before ε makes sometimes { α; ὁ ἑτερος. ἄτερος.
ω; ὁ ἑλαφος, ὠλαφος.

† See Article in the *Ionic* Dialect.

προ.

Before ω,	ε,	προωφειλες,	προφειλες.
αυ,	ωα,	προαυδᾶν,	προαυδα.

II. Change of Letter or Syllable; as,

γ	into β,	as γληχων,	βληχων.
λ	{ γ,	— μολις,	μογις.
	{ ρ,	— κλιθανος,	κρηθανος.
μ	σ,	— πεφамμαι,	πεφασμαι.
ν	λ,	— πνευμων,	πλευμων.
	{ θ,	— συς,	θυσ.
	{ ξ,	— συν,	ξυν.
σ	{ ρ,	— θαρσειν *,	θαρρειν.
	{ τ,	— σημερον,	τημερον.
		{ πρασσω,	πραττω.
α	ε,	— λαος,	λεως. 2 Obs.
α }		{ ιλαα,	ιλεω. 2.
ο }	ω,	— τα, Fem. Art.	τω †.
		{ λαος,	λεως. 2, 5.
ε	ο,	— πεπεμφα,	πεπομφα 15.
	{ α,	— ευφυη,	ευφυα 4.
η	{ ει,	— πησομαι,	πεισομαι ‡.
	{ ο,	— πεπηθα,	πεπονθα. 16.
ι	ω,	— εικα,	ιωκα. 17.

Diphthong.

αι	α,	— κλαιειν,	κλαειν.
ει	η,	— κλειδας,	κληδας. 6.
οι }		{ κλοιος,	κλωος. 2.
ωι }	ω,	— ηρωινη,	ηρωνη.
υ	ω,	— λαω,	λεω. 2.

Syllable.

τωσαν	—	ντων,	— τυψατωσαν,	τυψαντων. 22.
μι	—	ην,	— βοωμι,	βοων. 24.
ησα	—	ε,	— γνοιησαν,	γνοιεν. 27.

* Busby, after Joh. Grammaticus, reverses this Instance, making θαρσειν for θαρρειν; but greater Authorities are against them.

† See Appendix, P. 61, Note.

‡ In common with the *Bæotic*. See πασχω, Table of Anomals.

III. *Insertion of ν, ο, and ω, in Perfect Tenses.* Observation 15, 16, 17.

IV. *Syncope.*

σ in 1st Future Active and Middle.	12 Obs.
Antepenultima of the 1st Aorist.	14.
κ in the Perfect, sometimes with the Vowel or Diphthong following.	19.
ι in the Third Plural Pluperfect.	20.
η in the Aorists Optative, and Verbs in μι.	27.
σα in σθωσαν, Imper. Passive and Middle.	23.

V. *Paragoge.*

- γε in Pronouns Primitive ; as, ἐγωγε, συγε.
 εν in Pronouns and Adverbs ; as, ὅτιεν, ἔκην, ἔμεναν.
 ι and ν in Pronouns Demonstrative ; as, ἑτοσι, αὐτηι, τῆτοι, τῆτηι, ταυτησι, τῆτωι, τῆτονι, ταυται, ταυτον for το αὐτο, τῆτον for τῆτο. There is sometimes an Elision of ο and α ; as, τῆτι, ταυτι.
 ι in Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepositions ; as, ἔτωσι, νυνι, οὐχι, μενι, ἐνι.
 θα in the 2d Person Singular of Verbs ; as, χερσθα.
 η in the Conjunction ὅτιη.

VI. *Apocope.*

- θα in the Imperative Active of Verbs in μι ; as, ἰσα and ἰση, for ἰσαθι, ἰσηθι.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the Vocative like the Nominative in all Declensions.

Declensions of Simples.

2. In the 3d the Vowel or Diphthong in every Termination is changed into ω ; and the Penultima of Nouns in αος, if long, is changed into ε ; as, λαος, λειως, N. Plur. ἰλαα, ἰλω, not otherwise ; as, ταος, ταως. See Clarke's Homer, α. 265.

3. Some

3. Some Words of the 5th in *ης*, *-ητος*, it declines after the 1st; and some in *ως*, *-ωτος*; *υς*, *-οδος*; after the 3d. Appen. P. 59.

Declensions of Contracts.

4. In the 1st the Accusative Singular of Adjectives in *ης* Pure is contracted into *α*; as, *ἰνδεια*, *ἰνδιᾷ*. Appendix, P. 15.

Proper Names of this Declension it forms after the 1st of the Simples; and one Appellative *ἀκινακης*. Appendix, P. 59.

5. In the 2d and 3d it makes the Genitive Singular in *ως*, contracting that from *ευς* Pure; *χοιως*, *χοῶς*.
6. In the 3d it contracts the Accusative Singular into *η*, and the N. A. V. Plural into *ης*; but *ευς* Pure has both Accusatives in *α*; as *χοια*, *χοῦ*; *χοιας*, *χοᾶς*. *τροφᾶς* also occurs.

Adjectives.

7. It forms Comparisons by *-ιςτερος*, *-ισατος*; *-αιτερος*, *-αιτατος*; and, in common with the *Ionic*, *-εϊτερος*, *-εϊατος*.

Pronouns.

8. See above, Rule V.

It uses *ἑαυτω* in the 2d Person, and *ἑαυτες* for *ἀλλήλους*.

Verbs.

9. It contracts *ζωω*, *διψαω*, *πειναω*, *πειψαω*, and *χραομαι*, by *η* after the *Doric* Manner.
10. It contracts *αιαι*, *ειαι*, *ηαι*, made by the *Ionic* Syncope, into *η* in the Second Person Singular of the Present Indicative *Passive* and *Middle* of Verbs in *μι*; as, *ἱασαι*, *τιθισαι*, *καθισαι*, *ἱση*, *τιθη*, *καθη*. And sometimes in that of the Perfect Passive of Barytons; as, *μεμνησαι*, *μεμνη*. App. Ref. (*kk*).
11. It contracts the *Ionic* *αο* into *ω*; *εο*, *ηο*, *οο*, into *υ* in the 2d Person Singular of the Imperfect Indicative; and of the Present and 2d Aorist Imperative Passive and Middle of Verbs in *μι*; as, *ἱσω*, *ἱτιθυ*, *ἱκαθυ*, *ἱδιδυ*.
12. In the 1st Future of Polysyllables in *ῖζω* it drops *σ*; as, *ἱλπιῶ*, *Middle* *ἱλπιῶμαι*. It does the same by those in *ασω*, *ἔσω*, *οσω*, which are afterward contracted; as, *βιῶ*. But *ἑχχω* uncontracted occurs Joel ii. 28. Gram. P. 53, 71, Note *.
13. It affects the Augment 7 different Ways. Gram. P. 47.

14. It

14. It syncopates the 1st Aorist; as, *εἰρατο* for *εἰρησατο*; *ἐγαμα* for *ἐγαμῆσα*. By the *Ionic* it is made *ἐγῆμα*, which is most in Use. Gram. P. 71, Note †.
15. In Dissyllable Perfects in *φα*, *χα*, it changes *ε* into *ο*. Gram. P. 54.
16. It changes *η* into *ο*, according to some Grammarians in the Perfect Active of obsolete Verbs; as, *ληχω*, *λελογχα*, *πηθω*, *πεπονθα*, inserting *υ*. But they are better derived as in the Table of Anomals.
17. In the Perfects Active and Passive *ἀνεια*, *ἀνιμαι*; *ἀφεια*, *ἀφιμαι*, and the Middle *εἶθα*, it changes *ι* into *ω*; as, *ἀφειωκα*, *ἀφειωμαι*, *ἰωθα*, in which the *ι* is often retained; as, *εἰωθα*. According to some this is not a Change, but an Insertion of *ω*; an Opinion which *εἰωθα* seems to sanction.
18. In the reduplicated Perfect *ἄγηχα* from *ἄγω* it inserts *ο*; as, *ἀγῆοχα*.
19. It syncopates *κ* in the Perfect and Pluperfect Active, and contracts the Vowels; as, *ἔσακασι*, *ἔσακεναι*, *ἔσακως*; *ἔσᾱσι*, *ἔσᾱναι*, *ἔσᾱς*; and in some Persons the following Vowel is also syncopated; as,
- $$\begin{cases} \text{ἔσακατον,} & \text{ἔσακατε,} & \text{ἔσακεισαν.} \\ \text{ἔσᾱ—τον,} & \text{ἔσᾱ—τε,} & \text{ἔσᾱ—σαν.} \end{cases}$$
20. The *Ionic* *εα*, *εις**, *εε*, for *ειν*, *εις*, *ει*, 1st, 2d, and 3d, Sing. of the Pluperfect Active and Middle, it contracts into *η*, *ης*, *ης* as, *εἰληφ-η*, *-ης*, *-ης*.
It syncopates *ι* in the 3d Plural of the same Tense; as, *ἤδεσαν* for *ἡδισαν*.
21. From the 2d Person Imperative Active of Verbs in *μι* it rejects the last Syllable, *ισαθι*, *ισα*, *ιση*†; *τιθείη*‡, *τιθη*; *δίδοθι*, *διδω*.
22. It changes *τωσαν* into *ῶσαν* in the 3d Person Plural of the Imperative Active, retaining the preceding Vowel in the 1st Aorist only of Barytons, and in both the Tenses peculiar to Verbs in

* The Contraction is used in the 2d Person, though usually limited by Grammarians to the 1st and 3d only.

† In this Case the long Vowel is restored, but it is not always in Verbs from *αω*.

‡ *θ* in this Place becomes *τ* by Reason of the preceding *θ*.

μι;

μ ; in the rest ϵ is changed into α , except in the Contracts, where ϵ is changed into ω , ϵ into ν , and η of the Third remains; as,

Barytons.

1st Aor.	τυψ	-αῖσσαι, — αἰτῶν.
Pref.	τυπτ	} -εῖσσαι, — οὔτων.
Perf.	τίτυφ	
2d Aor.	τυπ	

Contracts.

1st Conj.	βο	} -ᾶ, — ᾶντων.
	ποι	
	χρυσ	

Verbs in μ .

Pref.	{	ἰγα	} -τωσαν, — ντων.
		τιθε	
		διδο	
2d A.	{	τη	
		θε	
		δο	

23. In the 3d Plural of the Imperative Passive and Middle it syn-
copates $\sigma\alpha$; as,

PASSIVE.

Pref.	τυπιεσθω	} -σαν, — ν.
Perf.	τιτυφθω	

MIDDLE.

1st A.	τυψασθω
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24. In the Optative Active of Barytons and Contracts μ is chan-
ged into $\eta\nu$; as,

τυπτοι	} -μι — ην.
βοῶ	
ποιοῖ*	

The Persons are varied in all the Tenses as in the Aorists Pas-
sive of this Mood:

τυπτοι	} -ην, — ης, — η.
βοῶ	
ποιοῖ*	

25. It uses the 2d and 3d Singular, and the 3d Plural of the
Æolic Aorist. Gram. P. 41.

* The Doric moreover changes ϵ of the Penultima into ν ; as,
φιλων, χρυσων.

26. It changes ω , the Penultima of the Optative Active of Verbs in μ , from ω , into η ; as, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\iota\eta$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\eta$.
27. It syncopates η in $\epsilon\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$, of the Aorists Passive Optative of Barytons, and peculiar Tenses of Verbs in μ of the same Mood, also in $\alpha\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\alpha\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$, of the latter; and, in both, changes $\eta\sigma\alpha$ in the 3d Plural into ϵ ; as,

1st Aor.	τυφθ $\epsilon\iota$	} - $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, - $\eta\tau\epsilon$, - $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$. Attic, - $\mu\epsilon\nu$, - $\tau\epsilon$, - $\epsilon\nu$.
2d Aor.	τυπ $\epsilon\iota$	
Pres.	τιθ $\epsilon\iota$	
2d Aor.	θε ι	
Pres.	ἵσ $\alpha\iota$	
2d Aor.	σα ι	
Pres.	δίδ $\omega\iota$	}
2d Aor.	δο ι	

Writers.

Thucydides, Lysias, Plato, Zenophon, Isæus, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Æschines, Lucian. — *Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.* — This Dialect was divided into ancient and more recent. *Thucydides, Plato, and Aristophanes*, used the former.

I O N I C.

The *Ionic* Dialect was peculiar to the Colonies of the *Athenians* and *Achaïans* in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent *Islands*, the principal of which were *Smyrna, Ephesus, Miletus, Teos, and Samos*. It is admitted by Writers of the *Attic* Dialect, often by those of the *Doric*, but most frequently by the *Poets*.

PROPERTIES.

It delights in a Confluence of Vowels; hence it is distinguished from the common Dialect by

I. The Resolution of Diphthongs and Contractions.

$\alpha\upsilon$	into	$\alpha\ddot{\upsilon}$	{	θαυμα	θ $\alpha\ddot{\upsilon}$ μα.
				αὔτος	αὔτος.
$\alpha\epsilon$	}	—	$\alpha\ddot{\epsilon}$	ῥαδιος	ῥ $\alpha\ddot{\epsilon}$ διος.
$\epsilon\iota$				ἀληθεια	ἀλ $\eta\theta\epsilon\ddot{\iota}\alpha$.
	}	—	$\epsilon\ddot{\iota}$	ῥεῖθρον	ῥεῖθρον.
$\epsilon\iota$				ἔτετυφει	ἔτετυφ $\epsilon\ddot{\iota}$.
	}	—	$\epsilon\alpha$	τιθεισι	τιθ $\epsilon\alpha$ σι.
$\epsilon\upsilon$				ἔυκομος	ἔ $\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ μος.
	}	—	$\eta\ddot{\iota}$	χερῖω	χερ $\eta\ddot{\iota}$ ω.
η				τυπτη	τυπ $\tau\epsilon\ddot{\iota}\alpha\iota$.
	}	—	$\eta\alpha\iota$	τυπτη	τυπ $\tau\eta\alpha\iota$.

οι	into	οι	τοις	τοις, Matt. P. 103. B.	
εοι		φοβου	φοβοι.		
σε		αγαθοεργια	αγαθοεργια.		
οιο		λογω, τω	λογωιο, τοιο.	5.	
ιω		Αιδω, τω	Αιδωι, τω.	45.	
οα		διδουσι	διδουσι.		
ωι		πατρωος	πατρωιος.		
ια		κατηγηναι	κατειαγηναι.		
αο		ιδεξω	ιδεξας.		

II. Syncope of

δ and τ in oblique Cases.

ε in many Words; particularly those in ια; as, ιερος, αρχιερευς, ευνθηη, προμνηη, συμπαθηη.

ι in many Words; as, τελειον, πλειων, μεζων, ιων for ιων Imperf. of ιαω.

σ in 2d Persons of Verbs.

κ in the Perfect Active.

III. Epenthesis of

α before Terminations of Verbs.

ε before Terminations of Nouns and Verbs, of some in all Cases; as, αδελφεος, κινεος, καινεος. 1, 4.

ι in Dual Cases and many Nouns; as, γεινος, ποιη for ποα. 5.

υ; as, πουλυς.

αι before α and η; as, σελεναια, Αθηναιη, αναγκαιη.

IV. Prosthesi of

ε before many Words; as, εις, ιων.

Reduplication in many Tenses. 12.

V. Aphæresis of

ε; as, ορτη, κεινος.

σ; as, κεδαζω, μιλαξ.

τ; as, ηγανον.

Augment. 13.

VI. Paragoge of

α in the Perfect Middle. Gram. P. 72, Note.

ει in the 3d Persons of Verbs.

VII. *Change of Letter or Syllable:*

β	}	into ζ	{	βαραθρον	{	ζειθρον *
γ				πιφυγως		πιφυζως.
δ				δορκαδεις		ζορκαδεις.
θ	}	σσ	{	βυθος	{	βυσσος.
ρ				ροειν		κοειν.
π				ποιος		κοιος.
σ	}	δ	{	εδεποτε	{	εδεκοτε.
τ				οσμην		οδμην.
φ				θ'υτερος		τ'υτερος.
χ	}	π	{	αφικομεν	{	απικομεν.
κ				δεχομαι		δεκομαι.
				ουχι		ουχι.

Ionic

The Smooth and Aspirate Mute reciprocally; as,

ακανθιον	}	Ionic	αχαντιον.
βατραχος			βαθρακος.
ινταυθα			ινθαντα.
χιτων			κιθων.
χυτρα			κυθρη.

α	into	{	βαραθρον	}	Ionic	βειρεθρον.	6.	
			η			ιατρος	ιητρος.	4.
			αι			αθλον	αιθλον.	
ε	—	{	ια	}		ημεας.		
			ω			χρεια	χρειω.	
			α			τεμνω	ταμνω.	
ι	—	{	η	}		επηροισις.		
			ι			εγιη	ιγιη.	
			ω			πλειω	πλωω.	
ο	—	υ	βιβλος			βυβλος.		
ω	—	ω	δευρο			δευρω.		
α	—	ο	ζωη			ζοη.		
αυ	—	η	βοα			βοη.		
ει	—	ω	τραυμα			τρωμα.		
ωα	—	η	ειρινης			ηρινης.		
αν	{	}	λητωα			λητην.	8.	
ην			Αρισταγοραν			Αρισταγορια.	4.	
ειν			τελωνην			τελωνεα.	4.	
			ετετυφειν			ετετυφια.		

* Change of Vowel and Consonant. See below.

† The Rough into the Smooth.

VIII. *Contraction in a few Instances.*

οι	into	υ	ὁ ἑταῖρος	ἑταῖρος *	3.
οα		ω	βοαῖ	βωῖ.	
οη			ἀνησῖα	ἀνωσῖα.	
			ὀγδοηκοντα	ὀγδωκοντα.	

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts *ι* in all Genitives Plural.
2. It annexes *ι* to the Dative Plural of all Parisyllabic Nouns.
3. In the Article, *ὁ* or *το* before *ι* is contracted into *υ*; as, *ὁ ἑταῖρος*, *ἑταῖρος*.

Declensions of Simples.

4. In the 1st and 2d it changes the *α* of all Terminations (the Dual and N. A. V. Plural excepted) into *η*, subscribing the Subjunctive Vowel; *υ* of the Genitive of the 1st into *ω*, *ω* and *η* of the Accusative Sing. into *αι*, and *ας* of the Plural into *αις*. —

N. G. D. A. G. D.

1. Sing. βορῆ-ης, -ειῦ†, -η, -ην or -εα. Pl. -ειν, -ης or -ησι or -αισι,

A. N. G. D. A. G. D.

-εας. 2. Sing. βι-η, -ης, -η, -ην. Pl. -ειν, -ης or -ησι or -αισι.

5. In the 3d it changes *υ* of the Genitive Sing. into *ω* (and in the Article, which is of this Declension, into *ω*, whose Dative also is

G. G. D.

in *ει*), and *οι* of the Dual into *οι*; Sing. λογ-οιο, Dual. -οιιν,

G. D. G. D.

Plur. -ειν, -οισι. Sing. τοιο and τω, τω.

6. In the 5th by syncopating *δ* and *τ* it makes -ις, -ιδος, -ας, -αλος, of the 2d and 5th of the Contracts. *Θετ-ιδος*, -ιος.

Contracts.

7. In the 1st and 2d the Genitive and Dative Sing. in the 3d all

G.

Cases have *ι* of the Penultima changed into *η*. 1 Sing. Ἄρ-ηος,

* See Article in the Attic Dialect.

† βορῆω in Hesiod by Syncope for βορῆω.

D.

G. D.

-ης. 2. πολ-ης, -ης. The Table of this Declension in the Gram. P. 17, is rather *Ionic* than *common*. App. Ref. (t). —

G. D. A.

N.A.G.D.

N.V. G. D.

3. Sing. βασιλ-ης, -ης, -ηα. Dual. -ης, -οιν. Plur. -ης, -ων -ησι, A.

-ηας.

8. In the 4th it makes the Accusative in *ην*; as, *Λητην*.

G. D.

9. In the 5th it changes *α* of the Penultima into *ε*. κερ-εος, -ει, &c.

Adjectives.

10. In the Feminine *εια* from *υς*, *ι* is syncopated in every Case;

N.

G.

as, *ὄξ-εα* or *-εη*, *-εας*, or *-εης*.

Pronouns.

11. It inserts *ι* before every Termination of *ὅτις* and *αὐτός* with its Compounds; G. *τῆτις*, D. *αὐτίω*. Seldom when *αι* is changed into *ωῦ* *; N. *ὅυτος*, A. *ὅυτον*, particularly in the Compounds; D. *σειῶτο*, *ἰωῦτω*, but *ἰωῦτις*, and its contracted Form *ὥτις* for *αὐτις*, also occur.

12. It removes the Augment *syllabic* and *temporal*. βιβρωκει, ἀκνσει, ἰωθα†. *Herodot.* Sometimes the Reduplication only; as, *ἐκτημαι*; sometimes both; as, *τέχεται* for *τετεχνηται*, and from the Pluperf. both Augments; as, *λυτο* for *ἰλελυτο*. On the contrary it reduplicates the Pref. Imperf. and both the Futures and Aorists; *κικλησκω*, *ἐνεπιπτε*, *πεπιθησω*, *κεκαμῶ*, *κεκρατηρισαμην*, *μεμαρπον*‡. Gram. P. 49.

13. It forms the 1st, 2d, and 3d Sing. and the 3d Plur. of the Imperfect, and both Aorists Active, by annexing *κον*, *κεις*, *κε*, to their 2d Persons Singular respectively, dropping the Subjunctive

* See Rule I. Example 1st.

† On the Supposition that *ω* is an Insertion and not a Change of *ι*. The Augment of this Verb is *ι*.

‡ *ὀνωσαι* retains the Augment in the Infinitive. *Herodot.*

Vowel in Contracts, and shortening the Long Vowel in Verbs in μι.

	Common.	Ionic.
Imperf.	ἵτυπτες,	ἵτυπτ-εσ
	ἵποιεῖς,	ἵποι-εσ
	ἵχρυσός,	ἵχρυσ-οσ
	ἵτιθης,	ἵτιθ-εσ
1st Aor.	ἵτυψας,	ἵτυψ-ας
2d Aor.	ἵτυπες,	ἵτυπ-εσ
	ἵσῃς,	ἵσῃ-ας
	ἵδως,	ἵδ-οσ

-χον *, -χες, -χαι. — χον.

Hence in the Passive and Middle τυπτεσχομην, -εο, -ετο, -οντο.

14. In the 1st Future Indicative Active of the 4th and the 2d Future of every Conjugation it inserts ε before the three Terminations Sing. and 3d Plural; also in the Infinitive and Participle, resolving ει into εε and υ into εο in the Dual and Plural, except in the 3d Plural and the Participle Feminine; ψαλ-εῶν, -εεῖς, -εεῖ; -εεῖον, -εεῖον; -εομεν, -εεῖε, -εεσι. Inf. ψαλεῖν. Part. ψαλ-εῶν, -εεσα, -εον. In the Middle Voice it only resolves υ and ει; the latter in the 2d Sing. Indicative into εαι, Subjunctive into ηαι; ας, τυπ-εομαι, -εαι, -εεσται; -εομεθον, -εεσθον, -εεσθον; -εομεθα, -εεσθε, -εονται; τυπ-ωμαι, -ηαι, -ηται.
15. In the Perfect Active it syncopates κ and shortens the Penultima; ἵσθηκατε, ἵσθηκατε; τεθνηκως, τεθνεως.
16. In the Pluperfect Active and Middle it changes ει, εις, ει, into εα, εε, †, εε.
17. It resolves η and υ in the 2d Persons of Passive and Middle Tenses into εαι, εο; in the Subjunctive ηαι. App. Ref. (kk). (ll).
18. To the 3d Sing. of all Tenses Active of the Perfect Middle and the 2d Aorists Passive of the Subjunctive Mood it annexes σι: ας,

	Active.	Passive.
Pref.	τυπτησι.	1st Aor. τυφθήσι †.
Perf.	τετυφησι.	2d Aor. τυπησι †.
1st Aor.	τυψησι.	Middle.
2d Aor.	τυπησι.	Perf. τετυπησι.

* This Form is more frequently found without the Augment; ας, τυπτεσχον.

† See Attic Dialect, P. 97, Note to Observation 20.

‡ Also τυφθησι, τυπησι. See Observ. 21.

19. In the 2d Sing. of the 1st Aor. Middle it resolves ω into $\alpha\omega$; as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi-\omega$, $-\alpha\omega$.

20. In all Tenses of the Indicative and Optative whose 3d Sing. ends in $\tau\alpha\iota$ or $\tau\omicron$ it forms the 3d Plur. by inserting α before those Terminations respectively, and, of the next preceding Letters, shortening the long Vowel, dropping the Subjunctive of the Diphthong, (except in the Optative,) changing the smooth Mute into the rough, and σ into the Characteristic of the 2d Aor. δ or θ ; as,

Pref. & Perf. Sing.

Plur.

Imp. & Pluperf. Plur.

$\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon$
 $\pi\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\eta$
 $\kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omega$
 $\kappa\epsilon\iota$
 $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omicron\lambda\eta$
 $\epsilon\psi\alpha\lambda$
 $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi$
 $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\kappa$
 $\kappa\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\sigma$
 $\kappa\epsilon\pi\lambda\eta\sigma$

$-\tau\alpha\iota.$

$\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon$
 $\pi\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\alpha$
 $\kappa\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omicron\lambda\omicron$
 $\epsilon\psi\alpha\lambda$
 $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi$
 $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\chi$
 $\kappa\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\delta$
 $\kappa\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\theta$

$-\alpha\tau\alpha\iota.$

$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon$
 $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon$
 $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron$
 $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$
 $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omicron\lambda\omicron$
 $\epsilon\psi\alpha\lambda$
 $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi$
 $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\chi$
 $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\delta$
 $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\theta$

$-\alpha\tau\omicron.$

When α precedes those Terminations, instead of inserting another α after it, this Dialect inserts an ϵ before it; as,

3 Sing. 3 Plur.

$\delta\upsilon\upsilon$

$\mu\eta\chi\alpha\upsilon$

$\alpha\acute{\nu}\alpha\pi\epsilon\tau\iota$

$-\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota, -\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota,$

3 Sing. 3 Plur.

$\epsilon\delta\upsilon\upsilon$

$\epsilon\mu\eta\chi\alpha\upsilon$

$\epsilon\alpha\eta\pi\epsilon\tau\iota$

$-\alpha\lambda\omicron, -\epsilon\alpha\lambda\omicron.$

21. In common with the *Doric* it contracts Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ into η ; as, $\delta\epsilon\eta\varsigma, \delta\epsilon\eta, \delta\epsilon\eta\eta$.

22. In the Contract Tenses of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ it inserts ϵ after Contraction; as, $\chi\rho\epsilon\omega\mu\alpha\iota, \epsilon\mu\epsilon\chi\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omega\mu\eta\eta$; Imperat. $\chi\rho\epsilon\omega^*$; but oftener changes α into ϵ ; as, $\chi\rho\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota, \delta\rho\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. Sometimes in the Present Subjunctive Passive of Barytons; as, $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$; always in the 2d Aorists, as, $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\epsilon\omega, \tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\omega$. Also in the 3d Plur. of the Present Indicative of Verbs in $\mu\iota$ from $\alpha\omega$, and the Present and 2d Aor. Subjunctive of those from $\alpha\omega$ and $\epsilon\omega$ in the Active Voice; as, $\iota\varsigma\epsilon\omega\sigma\iota, \iota\varsigma\epsilon\omega\sigma\iota, \tau\iota\delta\iota\omega\sigma\iota, \tau\iota\omega\sigma\iota, \delta\iota\omega\sigma\iota$. Sometimes in the 3d Person Middle Voice; as, $\delta\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\iota$.

* $\chi\rho\epsilon\omega$ occurs in Hippocrates, the *Ionic* of $\chi\rho\epsilon\upsilon$, Imperative of $\chi\rho\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\chi\rho\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

23. It syncopates σ in the 2d Persons Passive and Middle of Verbs in $\mu\iota$. Gram. P. 86, 87, 89.
24. In the 3d Plur. of the Present Active of Verbs in $\mu\iota$ from $\iota\omega$, $\omicron\omega$, $\upsilon\omega$, it inserts α , syncopating the Subjunctive Vowel of Diphthongs; as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\iota\sigma\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\iota\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota$; $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\sigma\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota$; $\xi\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\sigma\iota$, $-\upsilon\alpha\sigma\iota$.
25. It contracts $\omicron\eta$ from $\omicron\alpha\omega$, $\omicron\epsilon\omega$, into ω ; as, $\beta\omicron\eta\sigma\omega$, $\beta\omega\sigma\omega$; $\epsilon\iota\eta\sigma\eta-\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\omega\sigma\alpha\varsigma$; $\epsilon\iota\eta\sigma\eta\gamma\tau\omicron$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\omega\gamma\tau\omicron$.

Instead of the regular Tenses of $\kappa\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ it uses those of their Primitives $\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$ and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$; as, $\kappa\epsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega\upsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, &c.

It makes $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\iota\omega$ borrow its Tenses as if from $\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon\iota\omega$ and $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\omega$. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha\beta\eta\kappa\iota$, $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\theta\epsilon\iota\eta$, &c. occur in Herodotus.

Writers.

Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian, Lucian, Aretæus, Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, Anacreon.

D O R I C.

This Dialect was used first in *Lacedemon* and *Argos*; afterwards in *Epirus*, *Magna Græcia*, *Sicily*, *Crete*, *Rhodes*, and *Lybia*. It is seldom used by *Attic*, but often by *Ionic* Writers and the *Poets*.

P R O P E R T I E S.

- I. Contraction of δ and $\kappa\alpha\iota$ when prefixed to Vowels and Diphthongs.

Common.	Doric.
$\tau\alpha\ \eta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$,	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$.
$\delta\ \epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\omicron\varsigma$,	$\acute{\omega}\lambda\alpha\phi\omicron\varsigma$.
$\delta\ \alpha\iota\pi\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$,	$\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.
$\omicron\iota\ \alpha\iota\pi\omicron\lambda\omicron\iota$,	$\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\lambda\omicron\iota$.
$\tau\upsilon\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$,	$\tau\acute{\omega}\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$.
$\tau\upsilon\ \epsilon\upsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\iota\omicron$,	$\tau\acute{\omega}\ \epsilon\upsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\iota\omicron$.
$\tau\alpha\ \acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$,	$\tau\acute{\omega}\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$.
$\tau\alpha\ \acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\iota\alpha$,	$\tau\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\iota\alpha$.
$\kappa\alpha\iota\ \epsilon\acute{\zeta}\alpha\pi\iota\eta\varsigma$,	$\kappa\acute{\eta}\zeta\alpha\pi\iota\eta\varsigma$.
$\kappa\alpha\iota\ \epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon$,	$\kappa\acute{\eta}\pi\epsilon$.
$\kappa\alpha\iota\ \acute{\omicron}\ \acute{\Lambda}\delta\omicron\eta\varsigma$,	$\chi\omega\delta\omega\eta\varsigma$.
$\kappa\alpha\iota\ \acute{\omicron}\ \epsilon\kappa$,	$\chi\acute{\omega}\kappa$.

L 1

Other

Other Contractions :

αι	into	η	ἱτιμης.	} 22.
αιι	—	η	τιμης.	
εα	—	η	κρης, Φρητι.	} 5.
εο	—	ευ	θειος, Ἀρειος, βασιλειος, Gen.	
εα	—	ω	βωκας.	

II. Change of Letter or Syllable ; as,

γ	into	δ	δα, δαν*.	
δ	—	{ θ	ψυθος*, ἐπιμηθης, θασος.	} 4.
		{ τ	θεμιτος, Ἀρτεμιτος.	
ζ	—	{ σδ	συνισδω, μασδος.	} 9.
		{ δ	γυμναδω, ριδω, by Metathesis ῥιδω.	
		{ δδ	μαδδα, χρηδδω, also Æolic.	
		{ τ	ῥιτων.	
		{ ττ	σφριττω, φραττω, βρεματτω.	
θ	—	{ δ	ἀνδρα, Δυμβρις.	} 9.
		{ ζ	ζυμβραιος.	
		{ σ	παρσινος, μυσιδδω*, σιος*.	
		{ τ	ἀνητον, κλαιττον*.	
		{ φ	φρη, φλιδομαι.	
κ	—	{ γ	ωγητος, ιοιγμιν for ιοικαμιν.	
		{ τ	τεινος, τηνος*.	
λ	—	{ ν†	φιντις, ἡνθον, κεντο for κελιτο†.	
		{ φ	φαυρος.	
μ	—	{ β	βυρσινη, βυρμαξ*.	
π	—	{ σ	τυπτομες, καλας*, μεις, also Æolic.	
π	—	{ β	ἰμβολη, ἀμβλακια.	
ρ	—	{ κ	μικκος for μικρος.	
		{ δ	πεφραδμαι.	
ρ	—	{ τ	τυ, φατι, Ἀρταμιτιον, Ποτειδαν.	23.
		{ ντ	τυαττωτι, τιθεντι*.	17.
		{ ξ	ῥνειδιξω, κλαξω*, ῥνειξ.	11.
τ	—	{ κ	ποκα, τοκα*.	
		{ ρ	πορρεις.	

* Words to which the Asterism is affixed undergo some Change of another Letter.

† When τ or θ follows.

† See γαντο in the Æolic.

α	into	{ ε	κρετος, also <i>Ionic</i> .	
		{ ο	πορδαλις.	
		{ ω	ῶγαθον, ῶριτος, ῶρχομαι.	
ε	—	{ α	τραφα, τραχω.	
		{ ει	τυφπιτον.	16.
		{ ι	σιος*, χαλκσιος.	
η	—	{ α	μαν, φαμα, ἴφαν, ἄδυ.	2, 13, 19.
		{ α	ἄμυ, εἰκασι.	
		{ ε	ἄνδρεφορον.	
ο	—	{ ω	κωρος, μωνος, ὠρος, ὠρα†.	
		{ αι	μαλακαιποδες.	
		{ ευ	τυφευμες*.	16, 17.
		{ υ	τυφυμες*.	
ω	—	{ α	πράτος, θυράν, ἱπαζα, γιλᾶ.	2, 22.
		{ ευ†	ηγαιπῦν, γελῦσα.	
αι	—	{ ε	γυα, νειν.	
		{ ει	ἄρχισαι.	
		{ α	κλαδας, κλαζω*, γαμᾶν.	24.
ει	—	{ αι	κλαιδα, κλαιτρον, ἡθαιον.	
		{ η	ἦχον, ἦλαν.	14.
		{ η	τελῆος, τηρος.	
		{ α	κραιδα. <i>Gen.</i>	
ω	—	{ ο	λογος. <i>Accus.</i>	
		{ ω	λογως. <i>Acc.</i> ὠρανός, ῥιγων.	3, 24.
		{ οι	τυπτοισι, τυπτοισα, ὑφοις*.	12, 18.
		{ ευ	τυπτευ, καλεῦσα.	
ευ	—	{ ει	ἱλειθυια.	
οι	—	{ ω	τρεαν, πωμεινικως, ὦμοι.	
ω	—	{ οι	ἥροιος.	

III. Syncope of

θ	ἴσλος, μωα, σῆα.	
ε	θᾶσθε δ, θᾶσαι.	
ι	τυπτες, τυπται, τιθαις*.	15, 17.
υ	διδοντι*.	17.
ω	πραν for πρην*.	

† Plato says that ὠραι was used for the ancient and *Attic* ὄραι, δια το ὄρειν τας καιρας.

‡ This seems to come from Verbs in *αι* made *ω* by the *Attic* and *Ionic* Dialect.

§ By another Syncope for θιασασθι.

IV. Epenthesis of

α ναύται.

η κιχλεις.

ι τυψι-τον, -τι; τυψεται*; τυψαις.

ο τυπτομεθα.

16.

29.

V. Aphæresis of

θ in λω, λης, λη.

OBSERVATIONS.

M. F.

1. It makes the Nominative Plur. of the Article τοι, ται.

Declensions of Simples.

2. In the 1st and 2d it changes υ of the Genitive Sing. of the 1st, ω of the Gen. Plur. of both, and η of every Termination, into α. Sometimes also the Gen. Plur. of the 3d and 5th; as,

N. G. D. A. V. G.

τελων-ας, -α, } -α, αν, -α.—Plur. -αν.

ἀρετ-α, -ας,

3. Proper Names in -ας have ο syncopated, and are decli-

N. G.

ned after the 1st; as, for Μινελ-ας, -α, &c. Μινελ-ας, -α,

D. A. V.

-α, -αν, -α.

In this Declension it changes υ into ω, that of the Accusative Plural sometimes into ο, and rejects the subscript of the Dative; as,

G. D. G. A.

Sing. λογ-ω, -ω.—Plur. -αν†, -ως or -α.

It also changes υ into ω in the Nom. and Acc. Sing. and Nom. Acc. Voc. Plur. contracted of the 5th; as, N. βως, Acc. βων. Plur. N. A. V. βῶς.

4. It changes δ into τ in Nouns in ις, -ιδος; as,
-
- Gen. θεμιτος, μεριτος, Αρτεμιτος.

* Third Sing. 1st Fut. Middle.

† This infrequent.

Contracta.

Contracts.

5. It changes η and $\epsilon\upsilon$ of the Nom. and Voc. of the 1st and 3d reciprocally; as, Ἀγεύς, -εὔ; βασιλ-ης, η. $\epsilon\iota\omicron$ or α of all Genitives in $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ into $\epsilon\upsilon$; as, χιλεὺς παλεὺς, Ὀδυσσεὺς*. α into ω in the Genitive Sing. of the 4th; as, G. Ἀχῶς. $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ of the Nom. Plur. into $\eta\varsigma$ without the Subscript. $\epsilon\iota\omega$ of all Genitives into α ; This last but seldom.

Pronouns.

6. To $\epsilon\gamma\omega$ in the Nom. Sing. it annexes $\gamma\iota$, $\gamma\eta$, $\gamma\alpha$, $\gamma\eta\alpha$. In the Penultima of the Dual and Plural it changes η into α , and often uses the Sing. Accusative for the Dual and Plural. See Table at the End of Dialects.
7. In the Pronoun of the 2d Person it changes σ into τ , and annexes $\gamma\alpha$, $\gamma\eta$. See Table.
8. In the 3d Personal Pronoun for the Accusative $\dot{\iota}$ it uses the Accusative of $\dot{\iota}$, G. $\dot{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ obsolete with μ or ν prefixed; as, $\mu\dot{\iota}\nu$, $\nu\dot{\iota}\nu$, which often stand not only for $\dot{\iota}$ but for $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, - $\eta\nu$, - σ , and also for the Plural $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, - $\alpha\varsigma$, - α . For the Plural Dative $\sigma\phi\iota\sigma\iota$ it uses the Dual $\sigma\phi\iota\upsilon$, which by Aphæresis becomes $\phi\iota$. For the Plural Accusative $\sigma\phi\alpha\varsigma$ it uses the Dual $\sigma\phi\epsilon$, by Metathesis $\phi\sigma\epsilon$, hence $\psi\epsilon$. As the Relative $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ is often used for the Reciprocals $\dot{\iota}$ and $\alpha\upsilon\tau\upsilon$ (contracted from $\dot{\iota}\alpha\upsilon\tau\upsilon$), so $\phi\omega$ and $\psi\epsilon$ are used respectively for $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\varsigma$; $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\varsigma$, - α , in all Genders; $\psi\epsilon$ sometimes for the Accusative Sing. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, - $\eta\nu$, - σ .

In the Possessives it changes

$\sigma\omicron\varsigma$	into	$\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$.
$\delta\omicron\varsigma$	_____	$\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$.
$\eta\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$	_____	$\alpha\mu\omicron\varsigma$.
$\dot{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$	_____	$\dot{\upsilon}\mu\omicron\varsigma$.
$\sigma\phi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$	_____	$\sigma\phi\omicron\varsigma$.

Verbs.

9. It changes ζ the Characteristic of the Present into σδ, δ, δδ, τ, and ττ; as, σφρισαδ, γυμναδω, ποτοδδω, δριτω, φραττα, σφριτω.
10. It makes new Present Tenses from Perfects by changing α into ω; as, ἐστηκω, πεποιθειω, δεδοικω, κεκληγω, πεφρικω*, πεφθικω.
11. It changes σ the Future Characteristic of Verbs in ζ, and of some in ω Pure, into ξ; as, ἀντιαξω, γλαξω.
12. It changes υ in the Penultima of the 1st Future and 1st Aor. of Verbs in ω Pure into ει; as, ἀκοισω, ἀκοισον.
13. It changes η in the Penultima of the 1st Future and 1st Aor. Perfect and Pluperfect into α; as, φιλασώ, ἐτιμασα, τεθνακα, μεμναμαι, ἐμεμναμην.
14. It changes ει the Augment, formed by annexing ι, into η without a Subscript; as, ἦχον, ἦλκον.
15. It syncopates ι in the 2d and 3d Persons Sing. of the Present Indicative Active, and in every Tense of the Infinitive ending in ειη; as, τυπτ-εις, -ει, τυπτει, τυψεν, τυπην.
16. It circumflexes the 1st Future Active and Middle, and forms it like the 2d; as,
- Act. τυψ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ. -ῆσαν, -ῆσαν. $\left. \begin{array}{l} -\epsilon\ddagger \\ -\epsilon\upsilon \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\nu\ddagger \\ \mu\epsilon\nu\epsilon\upsilon \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} -\sigma\ddagger \\ -\sigma\upsilon \end{array} \right\} \eta\iota.$
- Mid. τυψ-ῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῶται. -ῶμεθον, -ῶσθον, -ῶσθον, &c.
17. It changes ν into σ in the 1st Person Plural of all Tenses Indicative and Subjunct. Active, and of the 2d Aorists Subjunct. Passive; also σ into ντ in the 3d Plural, dropping the Subjunctive Vowel of the preceding Diphthong, except in the 2d Future; as, τυπτομες, ἐτυπτομες, τυψομες, ἐτυψαμες, &c.

* From πφρισα for πφριχα. This Person is like the Dative Plural of the Participle of the same Tense, but the Dative Plural of the Participle is like the Dative Singular.

† See Obs. 18, and Note † to the same.

‡ See Obs. 18.

τυπτοντι*, τυφοντι*, τιτυφαντι*, τυπνντι*, τιθεντι*, διδοντι*,
 τυπννντι, τυφωνντι, Pass. τυφθωνντι, τυπννντι.

18 It changes *οι* into *ω* in the Penultima of Barytons and Contracts of the Optative Active, whose Termination *μι* the *Attic* had before changed into *ην*; as, *Attic*, τυπταιην, ποιωην, χρυσωην; *Doric*, τυπταιω, ποιωω, χρυσωω.

It also often changes *υ* of the Penultima both of Contracts and Barytons into *ευ*, sometimes into *οι*; as, Aēt. φιλ-εῦμες, -εῦντι. Imp. ἐφιλεῖν, τυφεῦμες, -εῦντι, τυπ-εῦμες, -εῦντι † or -εῦντι or -οντι. Part. τυπτεῖσα, φιλεῖν. Pass. and Midd. φιλιῦμαι. 1st Fut. ἀλιῦμαι. Imperat. φιλεῖ. — Also τυπτοισι, 1st Fut. τυφοισι, Particip. τυπτοισα. *ι* is sometimes inserted in the Subjunctive; as, ἰσορροπ-ωσι, -ωντι; συντιθ-ωσι, -ωντι. *Archimedes*.

19. It changes *η* into *α* in most Tenses of the Indicative and Optative Passive and Middle; also of Verbs in *μι* ending in *ην*; as, ἐτυπτομαι, ἐτυψαμαι, ἐτυφθαι, ἐτυφθηλα, τυπτομαι, ἔγαν, ἔα.

20. It inserts *σ* in the 1st Person Plural Passive; as, τυπτομισθα.

21. In the Perfect Passive of Verbs in *ξω* making *σ* in the Future it changes *σ* into *δ*; as, πεφραδμαι, κεκαδμαι.

22. It contracts Verbs in *αω* into *η* in common with the *Ionic*; as, τιμῆς, -ῆς, -ῆν; and changes the *ω* contracted into *α*; as, χαλαῶσι, particularly in Participles; as, παιναῖν.

23. In Verbs in *μι* it changes *σ* of the 3d Person Sing. Present Indicative Active into *τ*; as, ἰσάτῃ, τιθῇ, &c.

24. In the Infinitive it sometimes changes *υ* into *ω*, and *υ* into *ω*; as, εὐδαιμονῶν, ἐργῶν.

* This Person is like the Dative Plural of the Participle of the same Tense, but the *Doric* Dialect makes it like the Dative Singular.

† The 2d Future commonly retains the *υ*, if the Penultima be not changed into *ευ* or *οι*, but not always.

25. It

25. It also changes *ν*, and *ναι* into *μιν*, dropping the Subjunctive of the preceding Diphthong; as,

τυπτε	}	-ν,	τυπτε	}	
τιμη		τιμη			
φιλη*		φιλη			
χρυσω		χρυσω			
τελυφει		τελυφει			
τυφθη	}	-ναι,	τυφθη	}	-μιν.
ισα		ισα			
διδω		διδω			
ζευγνυ		ζευγνυ			
θει		θει			
δω			δω		

26. To this Form it frequently annexes *αι*; as, *τυπτεσθαι*, *τιμησθαι*, *φιλησθαι*, *χρυσόμεσθαι*†, &c. These often occur in *Ionic* Writers.

Participles.

27. It inserts *ι* after *α* in the Masculine and Feminine of Participles; as, *τυψ-αις*, *-αισα*.

28. It changes *ναι* the Feminine Termination into *σθαι*, according to some Grammarians; as, *μεμετακυσσθαι*, *ἀνιστακυσσθαι*, *ἰωρακυσσθαι*, but they rather belong to *Present* Tenses formed from *Perfects*. See Obs. 10.

Writers.

Archimedes, *Timæus*, *Pythagoras*, *Pindar*, *Theocritus*, *Bion*, *Moschus*, *Callimachus*, and the *Tragedians* in the *Chorusses*.

Æ O L I C.

This Dialect was used in *Æotia*, *Lesbos*, and *Æolia* in *Asia Minor*. It is a Branch of the *Doric*, and has some Changes in common with it.

* *Æolic* for *φιλειν*.

† Sometimes *χρυσόμεσθαι* after the *Æolic* Manner of compensating the Loss of the Subjunctive Vowel of the Diphthong. See *Æolic* Dialect.

PROPERTIES.

I. Change of the Rough into the Smooth Breathing; as, ἀπῶ.

To compensate the Loss of the Aspirate it sometimes prefixes β to ρ when the next Syllable begins with ζ, κ, δ, or τ; as, βρίζα, βράκος, βροδον, βρητωρ. It sometimes prefixes γ to a Vowel; as, γέτο for ἔτο, Doric for ἔτο, by Syncope for ἔτο, which is by the Ionic Dialect for εἰτο.

II. Change of Letter or Syllable:

β	into	{	γ	γαλανος, γλεφᾶρος.
		{	μ	βαρμιτον.
δ	—		β	βληρ*, βελφης, βελφινος.
ζ	—		σδ†	τραπισδα, σδεις.
θ	—		φ	φλιω.
ι	—		ε	περσοχος for περσος.
μ	—		π	πειτα, ὀππατα, ἄλιππα for ἄλιμα. See Rule IV.
ν	—		σ	μας†, νους†, γαλας†, ὑψους†.
ξ	—		σκ†	σκενος, σκιφος.
π	—	{	μ	ματεις, μαθυσα.
		{	φ	φεριφονα.
πρ	—		σσ	πρσση, ῥσση, πρσση.
ρ	—	{	ν	τιτυφον.
		{	ρ	ῥτορ, ἱπτορ, πισορ†, πορ, σιορ†, for ῥτος, ἱπτος, πιθος, πες, θιος.
τ	—		π	σπολην, σκαλις, πεμπι.
χ	—		φ	αῦφινα.
ψ	—		σπ†	σπελλιον, σκαλιδα.
		{	ε	λεγομεθεν, φερομεθεν, γ added.
		{	ο	μεμορεθαι, ιφορεθαι.
α	—	{	υ	συρκας.
		{	αι	μελαις, ταλαις, hence μελαινα, ταλαινα.
ε	—		α	ὀπισθα.
η	—	{	αι	θραιοσκω, μιμναιοσκω, βλαιτη.
		{	ιι	Ἄτρεις.

* For δειαρ.

† An Æolic Resolution of { ζ is δσ } by Metathesis { σδ
ξ — πσ }
ψ — πσ { σκ
σπ }

‡ Words that undergo a complicated Change.

ι	into	η	νηλητης, ἀκτην, Καφησιος*.
ο	—	{ ε	ἰδοντα, ἰδυνη.
		{ υ	ἰνυμα†, ὑσδων*, ὕδυσσευς.
υ	—	{ ω	θεγατηρ, λιγαθαν, ἑωρ, κωμα, φεσα.
		{ η	νθος.
		{ ι	ἰψοθεν, ἰπαρ.
ω	—	{ α	διαπεινᾶμεν.
α	—	{ ο	ἱρος, G. ω, νελος, Acc. ον.
αι	—	αι	βοαις, γελαι.
ει	—	{ η	τυπτην, καλην.
		{ η †	ἡπον.
δια	—	{ οι	μοισα, Κρεοισα, Μεδοισα, ὀρθαις*.
μετα	—	ζα	ζαβολος, ζαμενης.
		πεδα	πεδ' Ἀχιλλεα, πεδερχομαι, πεδαμειψαν, πεδεχων, πεδαφρων.

III. *Prosthesis* of

β before ε instead of the Aspirate ; as, βρυτηρ.

γ for the same Purpose, as, γενητο. Also in other Words ; as, γνοειν, γνωφος, γνω, γδωπον, whence εριγδωπος. II. η. 411.

IV. *Epenthesis*. It transposes the Letters in the Syllable ει, changing ι into ε and doubling ε ; as, κοπρια, μετριοις, ἄλλοτριος ; Æolic, κοπιεῖρα, μετεῖρος, ἄλλοτεῖρος.

Epenthesis of

α in the Genitive Plur. μυσσων.

ι in μιλαις, ταλαις ; Participles in ας ; also of the ι subscript.

υ after α ; as, αὔαλαν, αὔως, αὔης, αὔταρ, δαυλος, ἰαυκεν, φαυσκω.

υ after ο ; as, Ὀυδυσσεα.

α Consonant to compensate the Loss of the Aspirate ; as, ἄμμες, ὑμμες.

α Consonant when the Vowel or Diphthong preceding is shortened ; as, κτεννω, φθεῖρῶ, ἔμμα, ἔμμι, πενθεσσης, τιθεμμι, ἀλιππα.

σ in Futures in λω, ρω.

β in ἀλιβδυνειν, ἐλαβον.

* A complicated Change.

† γυνη and ὑμεναιος are of Æolic Extraction from γονη and ὁμονοειν.

‡ In the Augment, according to *Priscian*.

V. *Syncops*

V. *Syncopæ* of

γ in ὀλιος, ἰνξ, φορμιξ.

σ — μῶα, πῶα.

ι — ἀχας, παλαος; also ι subscript; as, τυπτης.

ο — μυσα, βυλη, Ἴλα.

υ — Ὀρανος, Συρακοσσαι.

VI. *Paragoge* of

ν to the Accusative Sing. of the 4th of the Contracts; as, Λητων.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It changes ης in the Nominative of the 1st of the Simples into α; as, ποιηα, κομητα; and υ of the Genitive Sing. into αο; as, Ἡμειαο. It inserts ι in the Accusative Plur. of the 2d; as, νυμφαις; and α in the Genitive Plur. of both; as, αἰχμηλων, μισσων.
2. In the Dative Sing. of the 3d it omits the Subscript; as, λογω; and changes υς of the Accusative Plur. into οις.
3. In the 1st of the Contracts it rejects ε from the Vocative Sing. in εις; as, Σωκρατε, Δημοσθινε.
4. In the 4th it makes the Genitive Sing. in ως, and the Accusative in ων; as, G. αἰδ-ως, A. -ων.

It makes of Genitive Cases a new Nominative of another Declension from which it forms its Cases; as, of γεροντος the Genitive it makes a Nominative from which γεροντοις is the Dative Plural. So μελων from μελανος, and τιος, G. τιω. D. τιω, &c. from the Genitive τινος, which has sometimes the ν syncopated.

It changes σ into ρ in the Gen. Sing. and Accusative of the 2d, the Nom. Sing. of the 3d, the Nom. and Gen. Sing. of the 5th of the Simples, the Gen. and Acc. Sing. of the 1st, the Genitive of the 2d of the Contracts, and the Acc. Plural of all five; as, 2d, G. ἀρεταρ, A. ἀποαρ. 3d, N. Τιμοθειρ. 5th, σκληροτηρ, G. χρωματορ; Plur. A. ᾤδιναρ. 1st of Contracts, G. μελειρ, A. κλειρ. 2d, G. πολιορ.

Verbs.

5. It changes the *ei* of the 2d and 3d Sing. of the Present Indicative Active and of the Infinitive into *η*; as, *τυπῆ-ης, -η, -ην.*
6. It annexes *θα* to the 2d Persons in *ης*; as, *ησθα, τυπῆσθα.*
7. It inserts *σ* in Futures of the 4th Conjugation in *λω, ρω*; as, *τελσω, ὀρσω.*
8. It changes *α* of the Penultima of the Perfect Passive into *ο* in the Infinitive; as, *μεμορθαι, ἐφθορθαι.*
9. It changes *ᾱ* and *ῶ* in the Infinitive of Contracts into *αις* and *οις*; as, *βοαις, χρυσοις.*
10. It gives many Contracts the Form of Verbs in *μι* both with and without a Reduplication; as, *φιλημι, νικημι, ἀλαλημι, ἀπαχνημι*; hence the 3d Plurals *οἰκεῖσι, φιλεῖσι*, Imperf. *ἰφιλην*; and Participles Present, *νοεῖς, ποιεῖς, &c.*
11. It changes *η*, in the Present of Verbs in *μι* from *αω*, into *αι*; from *εω* into *ε*, doubling *μ*; as, *γελαιμι, γελαις, γελαι, &c. τιθεμι, -ης, -ησι.*
12. It often changes the Short into the Long Vowel in these Verbs; as, *τιθ-ῆλον, -ημεν, τιθῆσι, ἰστησι, διδωσι, ἰτιθημήν.*
13. In *φημι* it makes the 3d Sing. *φάσι*, and the 3d Plural *φασιν*.

Writers.

Alcæus, Sappho.

B Œ O T I C.

Under the *Æolic* is comprehended the *Bæotic* Dialect, which has the following distinct Peculiarities:

It changes

β	into	δ	ὀδελος.
γ	—	β	βανα* for γνη.
κ	—	ξ	ἰξον, ἰξασι †, Perf. Active.

* The *η*, which the *Doric* changes into *α* the *Bæotic*, does not change into *ει*; and, on the contrary, what the *Bæotic* changes into *ει*, the *Doric* does not change into *α*; as, *ἦδν, Doric ἄδν, never ἠδν, Bæotic*; *ἦρωες, Bæotic εἰρωες*, but not *ἄρωες, Doric*. So *Hort, Adonidis. Aldus, 1496. P. 209.* But *ἄρωα* occurs in *Pindar, Ode 3, Strophe 1.*

† Some Grammarians make this the Perfect by changing *κ* into *ξ*, others the 1st Aor. by changing *αι* into *κσι*.

σ	into	ξ	ἀπεκείξα.
α		ς	λογαμίδαν, <i>v</i> added.
ι		ς	τριπιδαν.
η		ει	μεις*, θεισθεν, τιθειμι, εἰρωες*.
ω		οι	ηρωος.
αν		αςι	εἰξαςι†, 1st Aor. Act.
αςι		αν	τιτυφαν.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts *σα* in the 3d Plural of the Imperfect and both Aorists Indicative Active.

Common.

Bæotic.

ἔτυπτο	}	-ν, ———	-σαν.
ἔτυψα			
ἔτυπο			

And in the Imperfect of Contracts; as,

Common.

Bæotic.

ἔβω	}	-ν, ———	-σαν.
ἔφιλῶ			
ἔχρυσῶ			

2. It sometimes makes the 3d Plural of the 1st Aorist in *αςι*; as, *ἔτυψαςι*.
3. It sometimes makes the 3d Plural of the Perfect in *αν*; as, *ἔτυφαν*, *πέφρικαν*.
4. It makes the 2d Aorist Imperative Active in *οι*, like the first; as, *τυπ-οι*, *-ατο*.
5. In the Optative Active it changes *ι* of the 3d Plural into *σα*; as,

Common.

Bæotic.

τύπτοι	}	-ιν, ———	-σαν.
τύψαι			
τύποι			

6. In the 3d Plural of both the Aorists Passive, and of the Im-

† See the last Note.

perfect and 2d Aorist Active of Verbs in μ , it syncopates $\sigma\alpha$, shortening the preceding Long Vowel; as,

Common.		Boeotic.
$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\theta-\eta$	} $-\sigma\alpha\nu,$	$-\epsilon\nu.$
$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi-\eta$		$-\epsilon\nu.$
$\epsilon\varsigma-\alpha$		$-\alpha\nu.$
$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta-\epsilon$		$-\epsilon\nu.$
$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta-\omicron$		$-\omicron\nu.$
$\epsilon\varsigma-\eta$		$-\alpha\nu.$

7. It changes η in the Penultima of Verbs in μ from $\epsilon\omega$ into $\epsilon\iota$; and uses the *Ionic* Reduplication; as, $\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$.

No Writers extant; nor would this Dialect have been known, nor the *Cretan*, *Spartan*, *Macedonian*, *Tarentine*, *Pamphylian*, and others, had not Writers occasionally introduced them; as, in *Aristophanes* we find a *Boeotian* Woman speaking in her own Dialect.

Superadded to the Use of all the Dialects and Figures of Orthography and Prosody the POETS have a few Peculiarities:

I. They make Nouns Indeclinable by adding ϕ to the Nominative of Parasyllabic Nouns, and to the Genitive of Imparasyllabics, rejecting ν and σ from the Terminations; as, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\phi\iota$, $\delta\alpha\kappa\upsilon\phi\iota$, $\kappa\omicron\tau\upsilon\lambda\eta\delta\omicron\phi\iota$, for $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\alpha\kappa\upsilon\omicron\nu\omicron$, $\kappa\omicron\tau\upsilon\lambda\eta\delta-\omega\nu$, $-\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$. Neuters of the 1st of the Contracts reject \omicron only from the Genitive; as, $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\phi\iota$, $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\phi\iota$. To the Attic Genitive in ω they add \omicron ; as, Gen. $\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\omega\omicron$, for $\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\omega$.

II. They form the Dative Plural from the Singular by changing ι into $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ or $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$; as, $\eta\gamma\omega\iota$, $\eta\gamma\omega\iota\sigma\iota$, or $\eta\gamma\omega\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$, and change $\omicron\iota\nu$ into $\omicron\iota\iota\nu$ in the Dative Dual.

III. In Verbs they insert α before α contracted, and ω before ω , if the Penultima be Long; but \omicron before ω , if the Penultima be Short. Thus $\beta\omicron\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\beta\omicron\alpha\epsilon\varsigma$, — Poet. $\beta\omicron\alpha\alpha\varsigma$; $\pi\eta\delta\alpha\omega$, $\pi\eta\delta\omega$, — Poet. $\pi\eta\delta\omega\omega$ *; $\beta\omicron\alpha\omega$, $\beta\omicron\omega$, — Poet. $\beta\omicron\omicron\omega$.

IV. They redouble Letters to make a Short Syllable Long by Position; as, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$ for $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, 1st A. Act. and also change the Quantity of Vowels by inserting ι to form a Diphthong; as, $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\omicron$ Ionice, $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\omicron$ Poetice, and by changing ω into \omicron ; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ for $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, Subj. Active.

* Hence 2d Aor. Act. Subjunctive, $\delta\omega-\omega$, $-\omega\varsigma$, $-\omega$; $-\omega\tau\omicron\nu$, $-\omega\tau\omicron\nu$; $-\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\omega\tau\epsilon$, $-\omega\sigma\iota$.

DIALECTS.

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V. They change *Barytons* into Verbs in *μι*; as, *ἴχθυμι*, *βριθιμι*, from *ἴχω*, *βριθω*.

VI. From Regular Verbs in *ω* are formed by the Poets Verbs Defective in *αθω*, *εθω*, *κω*, *ησσω*, *ηω*, *οιχω*, *κω*, *ξω*, *σγω*, *σθω*, *σχω*, *σω*, *υθω*, *υσσω*, *ωσσω*, *ωθω*, *ωω*.

DIALECTS OF THE PRONOUNS.

³Εγω.

Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰγωνη} \\ \text{ἰγων} \\ \text{ἰγωνγα} \\ \text{ἰγωνγα} \end{array} \right.$	<i>Barotic.</i> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰγων} \quad \text{ἰω} \\ \text{ἰωγα} \\ \text{ἰωνγα} \end{array} \right.$	
G.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰμοιο} \\ \text{ἰμεο} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰμευ} \\ \text{μευ} \end{array} \right.$	ἰμευ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰμειο} \\ \text{ἰμεοθω} \\ \text{ἰμεθεν} \end{array} \right.$
D.		ἰμιν		
A.		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμε} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$		

Dual.

N. A.	==	ἄμμε	ἄμμε	ἄμμε.
G. D.	==	—	—	ἄμμε.

Plural.

N.	ἡμεῖς	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμες} \\ \text{ἄμμες} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμες} \\ \text{ἄμμες} \end{array} \right.$	
G.	ἡμεῶν	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμων} \\ \text{ἄμμων} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμων} \\ \text{ἄμμων} \end{array} \right.$	ἡμεῶν.
D.	—	ἄμιν	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμιν} \\ \text{ἄμιν} \\ \text{ἄμμι} \end{array} \right.$	
A.	ἡμεῖς	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμες} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \\ \text{ἄμμι} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμες} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \\ \text{ἄμμι} \end{array} \right.$	

Συ.

Συ. Singular.				
	Ionīc.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.	—	- { ΤΥ ΤΥΓΑ ΤΥΝΗ		
G.	- { ΣΟΙΘ ΣΕΘ	- { ΣΕΥ ΤΕΥ ΤΕΟΙΘ	- { ΣΕΥ ΤΕΥ	- { ΣΕΙΘ. ΣΕΙΟΘΕΥ. ΣΕΘΕΥ. ΣΕΘΕΥ.
D.	—	ΤΟΙ, ΤΙΥ, ΤΕΙΥ		- { ΤΙΥ. ΤΕΙΥ.
A.	—	- { ΤΕ ΤΥ		

Dual.				
N. A.	—	ὑμε	ὑμε.	
G. D.	—	—	—	
Plural.				
N.	ὑμεες	- { ὑμες ὑμεες	ὑμεες	ὑμεες.
G.	ὑμεων	—	- { ὑμεων ὑμεων	ὑμεων.
D.	—	- { ὑμιν ὑμιν	- { ὑμιν ὑμιν	
A.	ὑμεας	- { ὑμεας ὑμεας ὑμε	- { ὑμεας ὑμεας	

οὐ. Singular.				
G.	ἴΘ	εὐ	εὐ	- { εἴΘ. ἴΘΕΥ. ἴΘΕΥ.
D.	ἴΘ	—	—	
A.	ἴε	- { μιν * νιν	—	
Dual.				
N. A.	—	—	—	σφε.

* μιν and νιν are both Singular and Plural, and of all Genders.
See *Doric Dialect*, Obs. 8.

Plural.

Plural.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.	σφῆες	σφῆς	—	σφῆες.
G.	σφῆων	—	—	σφῆων.
D.	σφι	φιν	—	{ σφι.
A.	σφείας	ψι	—	{ σφιν.
				σφι.

Article*.

N.	—	ᾱ	—	—
G.	των	των, τᾶς	ταρ	τοιο.
D.	των	των, τα	—	—
A.	—	ταυ	—	—

Dual.

N. A.	—	—	—	—
G. D.	—	—	—	τοῖν.

Plural.

N.	—	τοί, ται	—	—
G.	των	τᾶν	των	—
D.	{ τοῖσι, τῆς	—	—	τοῖσδισι &
A.	{ τοῖσι, τῆσι	—	—	τοῖσδισσι.
	—	τωνς	ταρ, ταρ	—
	—	τος	—	—

The Dialects, which by some are annexed to the Relative ὅς, by others to the Relative ὅστις, belong properly to ὅτος, used for ὅστις. See Appendix, P. 29.

From ὅτος comes regularly the Genitive ὅτου, I. ὅτεω, D. ὅτιν, P. ὅτῃσθ, ὅτῃσθ, Dat. ὅτῳ, I. ὅτεω, P. ὅτῃσθ, Plur. Gen. ὅτων, I. ὅτεων, Dat. ὅτοις, I. ὅτεοις, ὅτεοῖσι : ἄσσα and ἅττα are used by the Attics for ἅτινα.

* To every Case of the Article the Attics add the Particles δι and γα; also γα to the Pronouns ἐγώ, σὺ, &c. &c.

ενὶ τῷ

N η

Dialects

Dialects of the Verb Substantive εἶμι.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
I.	—	—	—	—	—	ἔμεν	—	{ ἔασι. ἔιασι.
D.	ἔμμε	—	ἔντι	—	—	{ ἔμεσ ἔμεν	—	{ ἔντι. ἔόντι.
P.	—	ἔσσι	—	—	—	—	—	ἔασσι.

Imperfect Tense.

A.	ἦ	ἦσθα	ἦν	ἦτον	ἦσαν	—	ἦσαν	—
I.	{ ἔα ἔσκον	ἔης	{ ἔην ἔσκε	—	—	—	ἔαιε	{ ἔσαν. ἔσκον.
D.	—	—	ἦς	—	—	{ ἦμεν ἦμεσ.	—	ἦν.
P.	ἦα,	ἔσθα,	ἔην	—	—	—	—	ἔσαν.

Future.

A.	—	ἔσσι	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.	—	ἔσειαι	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.	—	ἔσση	{ ἔσονται ἔσσονται	—	—	{ ἔσσομεθα, ἔσσομεθα	ἔσονται.	ἔσονται.
P.	ἔσσομαι	{ ἔσση ἔσειαι	ἔσονται	—	—	ἔσσομεθα,	ἔσονται.	ἔσονται.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

A.	—	—		—	—		—	—	{ ἔστω. ἔσθω*.
D.	—	ἦτω		—	—		—	—	
P.	ἔστω	—		—	—		—	—	

* See *σ* syncopated in the Attic Dialect. Obs. 27.

Optative Mood.

Present Tense.

	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
A.	—	—	—	—	—	εἶμεν	εἴτε	εἴην*.
P.	—	εἴοις	εἴοι	—	—	—	—	—

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

I.	—	—	ἤ	—	—	—	—	ἴωσι.
D.	—	—	—	—	—	ώμεν	—	ώντι.
P.	—	—	ἤσσι	—	—	—	—	ἴωντι.

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

- I. ἔμεναι, ἱμμεναι.
D. ἔμιναι, ἱμμεναι, ἔμεν, ἱμμεν, ἤμεν, ἤμεν, εἶμεν.

Future.

- D. ἴσσοιθαι, ἴσσοισθαι.
P. ἴσσοιθαι,

Participle.

Present Tense.

- I. ἴων.

Future.

- P. ἴσσομενος.

* See η syncopated in the Attic Dialect.

The Editor, observing the great Inaccuracy of Grammarians, who have almost universally copied the Errors of their Predecessors, composed the foregoing Tables upon the Authority of *Mat-taire*, who resorted to the Fountain-Heads, and may be deemed oracular on the Subject.

A C C E N T S.

A brief Account of the Nature of Accents, as far as it can be collected from the best Writers on the Subject, is here subjoined, with an Explanation of their technical Terms, some of which could not well be excluded from this Performance.

AN *Acute* Accent denotes Elevation of Voice, without which no single Word can be pronounced; but since the Voice once raised must necessarily fall again, this Fall may be on the same Syllable, or on the following Syllable or Syllables; if on the same, the Elevation and Depression are denoted at once by a Circumflex, which is compounded of an *Acute* and a *Grave*, and was originally formed of both placed together (^); these were afterwards united and rounded thus (ˆ), and this Character was at last converted into that in Use at present, e. g. σῶμα, κοσμῶ. If the Depression of Voice be on the succeeding Syllable, as λογος, a *Grave* is understood on that Syllable. If on two succeeding Syllables, as in ἀνδρωπος, a *Grave* is understood on each. A *Grave* is therefore not so properly an Accent itself, as a Privation of Accent, and expressed only on the last Syllable of Words which have naturally an *Acute* on that Syllable, which *Acute* is changed into a *Grave* by Reason of a Word succeeding in the same Sentence. Its Use is to denote a Suspension of the Voice, whereas the Elevation, required by the natural Accent, would bear so hard on the following Words, as to attract it, and make both Words seem united in the Pronunciation: Thus θεός; and πατήρ have both an *Acute* on the Ultima; but, if another Word follow either of them in the same Sentence, the *Acute* is changed into a *Grave*, as, θεός ὁ πατήρ; πατήρ ἡμῶν. Certain Words called Enclitics submit to the Attraction just mentioned, and the *Acute* on the Ultima of the preceding Word remains unaltered; as, θεός μὲν.

The

The Greek Grammarians denominated Words having

An Acute on the	{	Ultima, as	θεός,	ὀξύτονα *;
		Penultima,	λόγος,	παροξύτονα ;
		Antepenultima,	ἄνθρωπος,	προπαροξύτονα.
A Circumflex on the	{	Ultima,	κόσμος,	περισπώμενα ;
		Penultima,	σῶμα,	προπερισπώμενα.
A Grave understood † on the Ultima ; as,	{	τύπτω,	}	βαρυτόνα †.
		οἶκος,		
		θαύμα,		

Hence the βαρυτόνα comprehended the παροξύτονα, προπαροξύτονα, and προπερισπώμενα.

Accents were not in Use among the ancient Greeks, to whom the true Pronunciation was natural: They are not found therefore in any old Inscriptions or Medals, nor in any Manuscript of earlier Date than the Seventh Century; the oldest and best Manuscripts extant being written without them. As the ancient accentual Pronunciation, which was undoubtedly consistent with Quantity, is now irrecoverably lost||, and the modern is not only irreconcilable to Quantity, but absolutely subversive of it§, and the other Uses of Accents are only to distinguish the different Significations of a few Words, which may be done without their Aid; and in some Instances to ascertain the Quantity of Syllables, both which Offices they perform also very imperfectly, the Editor of this Grammar thought that the Removal of such an Obstacle as the complex Doctrine of Accents out of the Way of Beginners

* Called by the Latin Grammarians Acutitona, derived from ὀξύς, sharp, and τόνος, a Tone.

† When the Grave is expressed, it is only for the Purpose of suspending the Acute Accent, which naturally belongs to the Syllable; in that Case, therefore, the Words are still called ὀξύτονα.

‡ Called by the Latins Gravitona, derived from βαρύς, grave or flat.

|| Qui porro Usus Accentuum fuerit in vocali Pronunciatione, et quâ Ratione Syllaborum Quantitatem, et Accentuum Inflexionem veteres conciliaverint, nondum ita perspicue explanatum est. *Mounifaucon.*

§ Accentuum Græcorum omnis hodie Ratio præpostera est et perversa. *Bentley.*

would

would be doing them material Service, as they may at any Time, if desirous of becoming acquainted with it, have Recourse to the four Chapters on that Subject in the Greek Grammar of Messrs Port Royal*. An additional Inducement to this Omission has been the Appearance of splendid Editions of Greek Authors from the Clarendon Press at Oxford without Accents. It was thought expedient to make Use of the Circumflex Accent in this Grammar to denote Contraction.

In Confirmation of what has been said above, it may be proper to subjoin the Confession of the most strenuous Advocate that has of late appeared for continuing the Use of Accents. “*I offer not this Use of our Marks in discovering the Quantity of the following Syllables as a Thing of any great Utility, but only as a Fact: Neither do I choose to mention another Use of them, that they serve to distinguish the different Senses of homonymous Words; because it is certain this Difference may be discerned without any such Helps: But I confine myself here to the single Point and Question, whether these Marks are faithful Notations of the ancient Tones.*” To the Objection that “we can never apply them to their proper Use in Practice” he replies, “Who can affirm this with Certainty? An English Voice was capable of doing this in the Time of Henry VIII. and why not now? I know one Person who is now able to do the same.”† “But supposing an English Voice could with the utmost Facility express these Tones, yet his Argument is beside the Purpose. The Proof that Accents are now of real Utility must be founded on the Expression of the Tones by the ancient Grecians, not on that by the Moderns, which may be widely different. Before these Tones can be applied to their real and proper Use, some of the old Grecians must be raised from the Dead to pronounce the Tones, which we can learn by Imitation only.”

* See Dr. Gally's Dissertations against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accent. Millar, 1755 and 1763.

† Dr. Foster on Accent and Quantity.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ἀπο	ἀπο.	α	ου.
ἀρ.	ἀρ.	ὄκ	ὄκ.
αὐτῷ.	αὐτῷ.	παρὰ	παρὰ.
γάρ.	γάρ.	περί.	περί.
γεν.	γεν.	σθ.	σθ.
γρ.	γρ.	σσ.	σσ.
δε.	δε.	στ.	στ.
δια.	δια.	σχ.	σχ.
ει.	ει.	ται.	ται.
εἶναι.	εἶναι.	ταις.	ταις.
ἐκ.	ἐκ.	τήν.	τήν.
ἐν.	ἐν.	τῆς.	τῆς.
ἐπὶ.	ἐπὶ.	τόν.	τόν.
ευ.	ευ.	τοῦ.	τοῦ.
ην.	ην.	τρ.	τρ.
και.	και.	ῦ.	ῦ.
κατα.	κατα.	υι.	υι.
μεν.	μεν.	υν.	υν.
μέν.	μέν.	ὑπ.	ὑπ.
μετα.	μετα.	ὑπο.	ὑπο.
ος.	ος.		



ERRATA.

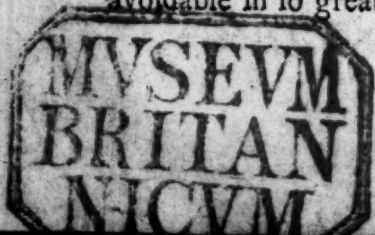
GRAMMAR.

Page.	Line.			
1	13	for	Lamba	read Lambda.
21	38	—	εὔρεα	— εὐρεα.
27	7, 8	—	ωρ, ως	— ωρ, ας.
29	6, 15	—	εὐγειω, ἰνδοξων	— εὐγειω, ἰνδοξων.
30	17	—	ἀπλως, ἀπλωςατος	— ἀπλως, ἀπλωςατος.
31	19	—	ἐκθρος	— ἰχθρος.
50	24	—	ἐπιχαιρεω	— ἐπικυρεω.
68	17	—	ἤρεθην and ἤρηται	— ἤρεθην and ἤρηται.
93	13	—	ἰσθι	— ἰσθι.
99	7, 8	—	fam	— fame.
101	22	—	αἰδία	— αἰδία.
102	17, 23	—	ἱνεκα, ὅμοιοι	— ἱνεκα, ὅμοιοι.
115	4, 5	—	ἱατρω, ἀγαθω, &c.	— ἱατρω, ἀγαθω, &c.
122	11	—	before	— for.
131	15	—	καν	— καν.
139	4	—	ὀ	— ὀ.

APPENDIX.

28	6	—	ἐτον	— τετον.
29	33	—	σπλαγγνίζομαι	— σπλαγχνίζομαι.
56	10	—	ἀποπλαγχθεντες	— ἀποπλαγχθεντες.
64	28	—	πιπωται	— πιποται.
72	8, 12	—	ἤρημαι, ἤσθομην	— ἤρημαι, ἤσθομην.
80		—	Note †	— dele.
104	21	—	σιωῦτο, ἰωῦτω	— σιωῦτω, ἰαῦτω.

The Omission of the Circumflex in some Places, and a few Errors in other Characters equally minute, may be considered as unavoidable in so great a Multiplicity of those Characters.



FINIS.